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CHALLENGE FROM MR. LODGE TO TAKE VOTE ON TREATY

Failure to Get Unanimous Consent of the Senate Postpones Test—Talk of Compromise to Prevent Treaty's Rejection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments in the fight over the Treaty and League issue in the United States Senate came thick and fast yesterday, when the battle for reservations opened in earnest, and the Senate, in the midst of a stormy session, came within an ace of taking an immediate vote on the Versailles document as it stands and without changes or modifications. A test vote was in sight when a unanimous consent request for a roll call on the straight issue was balked by an objection from Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington.

Other developments of the day were:

1. The majority program of reservations as the conditions on which the Treaty shall be ratified was formally laid before the Senate for action.

2. Immediately on the announcement that the reservations were before the Senate, Democratic leaders opened a fight over questions of parliamentary procedure, and claimed that reservations could not be considered in committee of the whole until a resolution of ratification had first been presented to the Senate. Their claim meant that reservations could not be adopted by a majority vote of the Senate, but, under their interpretation, would require a two-thirds majority for each of them.

Ruling Sustains Mr. Lodge

3. Vice-President T. R. Marshall for the first time became a factor in the contest when he was called upon to rule on a point of order to the effect that consideration of reservations was not in order at this point. Mr. Marshall, in a lengthy ruling, sustained the position of Senator Lodge, but at the same time intimated that on all questions of procedure, in view of the importance of the Treaty, he would not be guided by technical considerations, but would favor giving the document every opportunity for ratification of the document by the Senate either with or without reservations.

4. Realizing that the crisis is at hand and that they must now "cross the bridge," the Democratic leaders gathered in conference on Monday night to survey the situation and decide on a course of action. They have not yet consulted with the President, and, from all indications, the Administration forces are not only undecided as to their general plan of campaign, but are suffering from a considerable degree of disharmony within their own ranks.

5. Following statements by Democratic leaders that they will vote against the resolution of ratification to be presented by the majority, Senator Lodge served notice on the minority that the defeat of the resolution would mean long delay.

The storm broke when the Gore amendment providing for a referendum on war was defeated by a large majority and the Senate reached the question of reservations. Then ensued a long wrangle on parliamentary procedure to be pursued on the 14 reservations submitted by Senator Lodge and also on the parliamentary status of the Treaty in case the majority resolution embodying these reservations should be voted down.

Purpose of the Democrats

The purpose of the Democrats, apparently, was to establish the right of the minority to keep the Treaty before the Senate as a matter of course and irrespective of whether or not there should materialize a majority for reconsideration.

Republican leaders stood pat on their declaration that rules of the Senate would be upheld in determining the fate of the Treaty at all stages, and Senator Lodge iterated and reiterated his purpose to afford the minority every opportunity to submit substitute reservations and a substitute resolution before the final vote on the majority resolution is reached.

"Put on these reservations and you ratify your Treaty, but you won't ratify it any other way," the Massachusetts Senator declared in the midst of the wrangle over procedure. "If you defeat the resolution with these reservations, you are courting a very long delay, and that delay will be the delay of death."

"If the reservation of ratification is defeated what will be the proocedure?" asked Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from West Virginia.

Senator Lodge—If the resolution is defeated, the procedure will be a vote to reconsider, which must secure a majority to bring the Treaty again before the Senate. You reconsider the vote by which the resolution was defeated and that brings the measure and the reservations attached to it back into the Senate.

Challenge Accepted

"The resolution proposed by the majority will undoubtedly not command the two-thirds vote necessary to ratification," declared Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama. "Then we will offer a minority resolution of ratification without reservations; it will probably also be defeated. Then we who favor unconditional ratification will know where we stand, and then it will probably be necessary to see if some compromise cannot be arranged between the President and the Treaty opponents to prevent rejection of the Treaty."

"Why doesn't the Senator from Alabama offer a motion for a vote on the ratification right now?" Senator Lodge asked.

"I will do so," answered Mr. Underwood.

Following this colloquy and the challenge from Mr. Lodge, the Alabama Senator put the motion for unanimous consent to permit the minority leader, Senator Hitchcock, "to prepare at once a resolution of unqualified ratification." The Hitchcock motion, however, stipulated that should the resolution fail of passage, the Treaty should immediately pass to the parliamentary status it had before the vote was taken.

The objection of Senator Jones prevented a test vote, which, the Republican leaders estimated, would have resulted in the defeat of such a resolution by more than a majority of the Senate. Senator Lodge estimated afterward that 55 senators would have voted against unqualified ratification. The Washington Senator who objected to the unanimous consent declared that after such a defeat as was inevitable under the Hitchcock motion it would be difficult to resuscitate the Treaty.

Two Explanations

Two explanations were given of the willingness of the Republicans to encounter defeat at this stage. It was pointed out that there was a desire among some Democratic leaders to convince President Wilson that unqualified ratification was impossible and also that the Administration senators who will vote against the resolution were anxious to put the Republicans on record as having voted against ratification before they themselves had reached the dreaded "bridge."

In overruling the point of order raised by Senator Underwood against the consideration of each reservation before the final resolution embodying them was submitted to the Senate, the Vice-President declared that such a policy would be manifestly unfair to senators who had voted against amendments on the theory that they would have an opportunity to adopt reservations before the resolution was offered in its final form.

"This is the most important Treaty that ever was presented to the Senate of the United States," said the Vice-President. "It involves far-reaching consequences to the people of this country and to the people of the world. It took six months to make it; and it has taken four months of exhaustive discussion in the Senate up to the present hour to consider it. Recognizing the right of the Senate and realizing that it will discharge that duty whether it is agreeable to the chair or not, the present occupant of the chair is unwilling to make any sort of technical ruling that will prevent the Senate of the United States from ratifying this Treaty either without reservations or with any sort of reservations that a majority chooses to put into the resolution of ratification."

Democratic Caucus

Following the clash in the Senate, Democratic leaders gathered in conference last night and for more than three hours discussed the various aspects of the situation confronting the minority. It was determined at the conference that the Democratic leaders should use every effort to bring about modification of the program proposed by the Republicans, and that every form of ratification proposed should be tried out.

In order to expedite the Treaty, the minority leaders were authorized to draw up, at an opportune moment, a resolution applying a clôture rule to debate in the Senate. Much of the discussion related to alleged attempts by opponents of the Treaty to delay consideration and final action.

Blanket Reservation

Proposal to Make United States "Consulting Member" of League

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the Treaty of Peace was taken up in the Senate yesterday, Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, introduced a blanket reservation to release the United States from any obligation to be bound by decisions or recommendations of the League of Nations. Senator Knox said the purpose was to make this country a "consulting member" of the League. The reservation would give the United States "the fullest and most complete liberty of action," in regard to League affairs, with "the sole right to determine its own relations and duties and course of action." It also would claim an unconditional right of withdrawal, and would make ratification of the Treaty dependent on affirmative acceptance of the reservation by the other powers within 60 days.

GUN PRESENTED TO TACOMA

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Government, as a compliment to Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, has presented to Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Wallace's home town, one of the largest guns captured by the French from the Germans. It is a 150 millimeter howitzer. The gun will be shipped as soon as arrangements can be made for its transportation.

MINERS' OFFICIALS WANT COMPROMISE

They Stop Short, However, of Proposing First to Call Off the Strike, and Government Will Probably Urge Court Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every indication yesterday pointed to a desire on the part of the officials of the striking bituminous coal miners to reach an understanding with the government to postpone, if not prevent, the effort by the Department of Justice to obtain a permanent order against the strike in the United States court at Indianapolis, Indiana, tomorrow, but they stopped short of agreeing or proposing first to call off the strike, and the prospect last night was that the government would proceed as planned.

It was stated by Edgar Wallace, legislative agent of the United Mine Workers of America, that if the government would ask the court to postpone action with reference to the temporary restraining order for another week, and if, in the meantime, the operators would make a compromise offer on wages and working conditions which appeared reasonable to the officials of the miners, they would take the responsibility of sending the men back to work and reconvening a delegate convention for ratification of the agreement.

At the Department of Justice it was stated emphatically that the question of the miners and operators getting together was not the government's principal concern at this time. Nothing less than a cancellation of the strike, it was said, would cause the government to abandon legal proceedings designed to brand the strike as illegal, with a mandatory from the court to the miners' officials to call it off. Whatever Judge C. B. Ames, assistant Attorney-General, who is in Indianapolis to represent the government in court tomorrow, may do to reach an agreement with the miners' officials, it was asserted, would be predicated upon acknowledgment by those officials of the supremacy of the law.

The Cabinet will meet today for the first time this week. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, who returned to Washington last night, will be present. Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America have been in Washington conferring with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and through him advances may be made to the Cabinet, but the deciding word probably will come from Judge Ames at Indianapolis.

Whether the operators have or will come forward with any new terms of settlement which can be used as a basis for calling off the strike was not made known here yesterday, but at the office of the National Coal Association it was reiterated that the operators stood ready to take any action the government might propose. Of their own accord, it was not thought likely the operators would take the initiative to resume negotiations as long as the strike continued.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said yesterday that the machinery set up by the Railroad Administration to distribute the coal held in transit by the railroads was in full operation. It is essential, he said, both because of the strike and in order that the needs for the winter may be provided for, that fuel be used as economically as possible. Directors of railroads have been given authority, wherever it seems absolutely necessary, to eliminate some train service for the time being, but no general curtailment of service is contemplated.

Both Sides Stand Firm

Mine Workers File Motion to Dissolve Restraining Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Developments in the coal strike situation yesterday indicated that the question of restoring normal soft coal production would have to be solved by the government, as both miners and operators appeared determined not to yield.

The United Mine Workers of America made their first legal move in the government injunction suit when their attorneys filed a motion in the United States Court here asking that the restraining order against the furtherance of the strike be dissolved. The motion will be argued tomorrow, when the hearing on making the temporary restraining order a temporary injunction will be held.

The attitude of the coal operators was reflected in the position taken by the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association at a meeting in Terre Haute, Indiana. The operators took the position that they had nothing to do until the government led the way. Phil H. Penna, secretary of the association, who has been one of the chief spokesmen of the operators in the controversy with the miners, declared that the strike was a bigger affair than merely a dispute between operators and miners.

"It is a question of Americanism," declared Mr. Penna. "It is a process whereby we are going to find out whether inside the American Government there is a government still stronger. If, holding us up by the throat and paralyzing the Nation, a union can enforce a six-hour day, why cannot it enforce a two-hour day, and if by these methods it can get a 60 per cent increase in wages, why cannot it get a 160 per cent increase?"

Governor to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Gov. Lynn B. Frazier of North Dakota, declared in a statement issued at the close of the second conference with coal mine operators here last evening, that in case the operators and miners were unable to reach an agreement, as Governor of the State he would feel called upon to exercise all legal power at his command to keep the mines in operation.

"I desire to state further," he said, "that it is not my intention to interfere in any way with negotiations now being conducted by the federal government, and that any agreement made by you should not interfere with the final settlement, and must terminate immediately upon the settlement effected in the central bituminous field."

Fuel Shortage Closes Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The coal mines of Montana remain closed, but the Railroad Administration has released a few cars of coal for communities suffering from lack of fuel. The fuel shortage is given as the cause for closing the schools at Billings.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE STAYS CONSORTIUM

United States Cannot Accept Reservations Proposed, and British and French Have Not Consented to Act Without Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department, it was learned yesterday, has informed the British and French governments of its inability to accept a reservation by Japan of Manchuria and inner Mongolia as a condition under which Japan will join the proposed consortium for financing China.

This government, in view of the "pressing financial needs of the Chinese Government" has proposed to the British Governmeht and the French Government that they, together with the United States Government, proceed with the organization of the consortium, leaving open till a subsequent date the question of Japanese participation.

It is understood that neither the British nor the French Government has consented to proceed with the formation of the consortium without Japanese participation, and there is some question whether Great Britain, Japan's formal ally, will cooperate in the proposed undertaking if Japan is excluded.

The Japanese Government, it is reported, desires to participate in the consortium and has indicated that it does not care so much about Manchuria and inner Mongolia, as certain districts or portions of those territories, where Japan has large vested interests, such as railroads and mines.

It is in view of the inability of the powers to agree with the United States on the consortium question that the State Department has approved of an emergency loan of $30,000,000 to China by a Chicago bank.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE NAMED

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Count Albert Apponyi, the Magyar Nationalist leader, today accepted the presidency of the Peace Commission, which will go to Paris to negotiate the Hungarian Peace Treaty when summoned by the Peace Commission.

Greek League Representative Named

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Nicholas Politis, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Greek representative on the council of the League of Nations. He was one of the Greek plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference.

DEBATE IN BRITAIN ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Bolshevism Attacked in Lower House by Col. J. Ward—Col. Malone Declares Allegations to Be Grossly Exaggerated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The army debate yesterday became a debate on the Russian policy. Col. Josiah Wedgwood (Co. L.) attacked this policy, while Col. John Ward (Co. L.), who fought with Admiral Koltchak, impressively attacked Bolshevism and advocated supporting the anti-Bolshevist forces. Colonel Malone, who recently visited Moscow, characterized the allegations regarding the Bolshevist régime as grossly exaggerated, though declaring himself not enamoured of Bolshevism.

Winston Churchill, Minister for War, brilliantly replied for the government, declaring that the real Russia would yet emerge, and then he wished her to be the friend, not the foe, of Great Britain. The Germans, he said, deliberately sent Nikolai Lenine into Russia to work her downfall. Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin, and not the western powers, had really protected the new Baltic states, Mr. Churchill said.

W. Adamson, Labor, declared that the overwhelming mass of British workers was against intervention in Russia and the overawing of one section of Russians in favor of another section. Colonel Wedgwood's amendment and "reduce vote" was then defeated by 251 to 52.

Russian Intervention Policy Criticized

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons devoted the entire session tonight to a discussion of the Russian problem, without, however, throwing any new light on the subject. Labor members strongly criticized the government's intervention policy and the cost thereof.

Winston Churchill, Minister of War, made a long defense of the government's policy, which, he contended, was not solely a British policy but one carried out in full cooperation with the Allies, including the United States, who are equally responsible.

Col. John Ward, the Labor member of Parliament known as the "Navies' Member" on account of his participation in the unionization of these laborers upon railway work, who was ordered to Russia, in January, 1918, joined in the debate. He received a rousing reception, and the House was crowded.

"When revolution starts," he said, "you go back to the jungle, whether you like it or not. There have been massacre and murder on both sides, and you would have exactly the same thing here if a revolution occurred."

Colonel Ward drew a terrible picture of life in Moscow during the revolution. He defended Admiral Koltchak, commander of the Siberian armies. He said that in some districts controlled by the soviet, conditions were good, but in others, "ruled by some narrow-minded scoundrel," there were occurrences which beggar description.

He gave accounts of Bolshevist atrocities, and said that Labor papers in England which called criticism of this régime "an attack on social democracy" did not want to study the facts. Colonel Ward concluded with the statement that Great Britain had helped Russia through the most difficult time and that it would be fatal to withdraw just when the atmosphere appeared to be clearing, in response to ignorant and uninformed public clamor.

Decision by Arbitration Courts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Sir Robert Horne, the Labor Minister, moving the second reading of the Industrial Courts Bill for the settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration, stated that in the last 11 months the industrial arbitration courts had decided 853 arbitration cases and in only three cases had a strike resulted against the award. He believed the bill would bring a better atmosphere and a happier spirit into industrial relations.

Responsibility For Sinking Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, denied that the government has accepted the responsibility for the sinking of the former German vessels at Scapa Flow. The question of the disposal of the ships salved was still under consideration by the Supreme Council.

I. W. W. TO JOIN IN SOVIET PROGRAM

Nation-Wide Movement Outlined—Communist Party of America and Socialist Party of Chicago to Aid in Celebrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Industrial Workers of the World will join in the celebration of the second anniversary of the Soviet Republic of Russia when nation-wide celebrations are held in the United States this week and a part of next, it was announced at a meeting of the I. W. W. here. William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, who is now at large on bonds from the Ft. Leavenworth (Kansas) penitentiary, announced that he would speak at the meeting on Sunday night.

Other radical organizations have announced their intention of holding nation-wide celebrations between the dates of November 7 and 9. A circular passed through the audience at the I. W. W. meeting announced that an "international mass meeting and celebration of the second anniversary of the Bolsheviki revolution in Russia" would be held at the Street Car Men's Auditorium in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Communist Party of America and the City Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chicago and vicinity.

This is the local end of the Communists' nation-wide celebration program. The Socialist Party of Chicago also has announced meetings.

The meeting at the car men's hall was announced as "one of the greatest demonstrations in the history of the struggle of the American working class against capitalist imperialism."

At the I. W. W. meeting on Wednesday night, held as a memorial of the riot in Everett, Washington, on November 5, 1916, Harold Varney, one of the Chicago I. W. W. leaders, in a speech said that Soviet Russia had reached the goal for which the I. W. W. is fighting in America.

W. D. Haywood was chairman of the meeting.

Though it was announced as a memorial meeting, it was used for propaganda purposes for the I. W. W., with radical literature on sale and the singing of revolutionary songs. Mr. Haywood urged all strangers to take I. W. W. literature home with them.

Vote to Remove I. W. W. Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHŒNIX, Arizona—By a vote of 38 to 11 the Arizona State Federation of Labor delegates have expressed determination to rid their organization of its I. W. W. leaning. This move came in a vigorous resolution presented by J. W. Barry of Tucson, repudiating and condemning the administration of President Croaff and Secretary Smith and demanding their immediate resignation.

It was charged that the Arizona Labor Journal has been used to spread I. W. W. propaganda and thus destroy the union, that the state federation headquarters has served as "a comfort station for I. W. W. organizers and members," to the discredit of the American Federation of Labor, and the I. W. W. was characterized as a disloyal and revolutionary organization.

President Croaff denied every statement, defied the convention majority and asserted that, as duly elected president he proposed to sit in office till the new year. In his opening address President Croaff had said: "The American Federation of Labor has nothing better than capitalism to offer. Like a rudderless ship at sea it drifts. Let us frankly admit that revolution is ofttimes a necessary step."

Communist Editor Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frederick W. Friedman, who was arrested in St. Louis by agents of the United States Department of Justice, following delivery of a speech in which officials alleged that he advocated the overthrow of the government, is editor of the "Kommunistisch Internationale," the German-language organ of the Communist Party of America, it was stated here last night by I. E. Ferguson, one of the leaders of the Communist Party. Mr. Ferguson said he had been notified that Mr. Friedman had been arrested, but did not know the particulars. Mr. Friedman was formerly the editor of the German-language paper of the I. W. W. organization.

PEACE TREATY AS SEEN BY FORMER SERBIAN MINISTER

Yovan Yovanovitch Indicates Where Treaty with Austria Inflicts a "Considerable Measure of Injustice" on His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"In defining the frontiers between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Austria," says Yovan M. Yovanovitch, late Serbian Minister at the Court of St. James, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, "the Supreme Council endeavored to delineate these on the basis of nationality. For this reason it was not possible to determine all the frontiers at once, and the disputed district of Celovac (Klagenfurt) has been left to the decision of a plebiscite. This district has been divided into two parts, the northern, on the left bank of the Drava, and the southern, on the right bank of the Drava. The population of the southern zone will vote first to decide between Austrian rule and that of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Should it vote in favor of Austrian rule, this automatically settles the fate of both districts. If, on the other hand, it decides to join the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, then a plebiscite will be taken in the northern province as well.

"Such a manner of disposing of the question is by no means the most satisfactory. This district is inhabited in the majority by our people, but it is economically dependent on the town of Celovac (Klagenfurt); again, the town has a close connection with its Austrian hinterland, and this circumstance will largely decide the fate of the district. It would have been simpler and easier to have given it to our State, as had been previously decided. Such a resolution would have been quite easy in view of the fact that some of the Tyrol was given to Italy and one part of Hungary to Austria.

An Unenviable Situation

"In the case of the new frontiers between Italy and Austria, there has been a certain injustice done and only the future prosperity of our Nation can make amends for this.

"The articles in the Treaty dealing with economic and financial questions create a most unenviable situation for the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Serbia spent about £120,000,000 on the war. Like Belgium, she asked for the payment of her war expenses, and for a sum of £720,000,000 as indemnities; she asked also for another £38,000,000 in payment of the requisition bonds left in her country by the enemy.

"For the districts liberated from Austria-Hungary, an amount of £240,000,000 was required for the reparation of material damage and (principally) for pensions for invalids and dependents. At the same time our State declared its readiness to accept a proportional part of the Austro-Hungarian state debt as it stood before July, 1914, but refused to accept any part of the Austro-Hungarian war debt. It likewise refused to pay any indemnity for railways, forests, mines, roads, and buildings in the liberated territory.

Decisions of Council

"After long and difficult discussion of these complicated problems, which were examined apart from political questions, the Council of Five decided as follows:

"(a) Serbia to bear her own war debt of £120,000,000, like all the allied states (with the exception of Belgium), and to settle with the holders of requisition bonds an amount of about £38,000,000.

"(b) Serbia, as reparation, to receive an indemnity of £240,000,000.

"(c) The liberated Jugo-Slav provinces, like Tzecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Rumania, to pay, as the price of liberation, 25 per cent of the Austro-Hungarian war debts, which amounted to 55,000,000,000 kronen. This means, for the states of Poland, Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia, and the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, a total of £60,000,000.

"(d) Bosnia-Herzegovina to pay neither liberation tax nor any pre-war debts.

"(e) An indemnity to be paid only for those mines, forests, and railways, etc., which were the property of the Vienna or Budapest governments, and not for those belonging to certain provinces.

"(f) No indemnity to be paid for schools, museums, hospitals, and historic buildings.

"(g) All other questions of dispute to be settled by the reparations commission which will sit in Vienna.

A Hard Clause for Serbia

"One of the hardest clauses touching on the vital interests of our country occurs in Article 51 of the Peace Treaty, and runs as follows:

"'The State of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as these powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.'

"Regarding Italy the same treaty embodies the following clauses:

"(a) A special convention will determine the indemnity for special war expenditure advanced during the war by the Austrian territory transferred

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to Italy (requisitions, billeting of troops, allowances to the families of persons mobilized).

"(b) Italy will collect all taxes in favor of its treasury which were not paid before November 3, 1919, by the transferred territory.

"(c) Austria must return all Italian railway wagons and renounce all rights obtained before the war for the construction of railways in the transferred territory.

"(d) Austria must renounce all treaties from November 3, 1918, for herself and her subjects, relative to concessions for different products of the transferred territories.

"(e) For a period of 10 years from the coming into force of the present treaty, central electric power stations situated in Austrian territory and formerly furnishing electric power to the territories transferred to Italy or establishments passing to Italy shall continue to furnish the supply.

"(f) Judgments in civic and commercial cases rendered since August 4, 1914, by the courts in the territory transferred to Italy shall not be carried into effect until after indorsement by the corresponding new court in such territory.

Economic Treaty With Austria

"The economic-financial part of the treaty with Austria deserves special study. In it are determined the rules for the settlement of the economic-financial problems of Central Europe, rules having the closest connection with all the problems of new Europe, which Germany wanted to solve after the Naumann plan of 'Mittel Europa.' After a study of all the articles relative to this problem (and they are thrice as many as the political articles), it becomes evident that it will be necessary to solve them all anew. The result could not be otherwise, because the present solution was based on the following two fundamentals: (a) At any cost to save Austria; (b) the priority of the interests of the great powers over the interests, often vital, of the new states of central Europe. A commission of reparation, which will be established in Vienna after the treaty comes into effect, will find it necessary to alter these clauses, as otherwise the consolidation of central Europe will be both insecure and slow.

"Through all the political clauses, like a red line, runs evidence of the difference in treatment accorded to the interests of great and small states. In the articles concerning Italy, articles 37 and 45 provide for the special protection of those Italians from the transferred territories who were sentenced or under trial for political crimes, even for the period August, 1914, to May, 1915, when Austria-Hungary and Italy were allies. The aforementioned clause (Article 92) was inserted for the common 'benefit' of the new states only.

Italy in the Tyrol

"Furthermore, the delimitation of the boundaries between the new Austrian republic and Poland, Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and Hungary was based on the ethnological or historical frontiers; but, in the case of Italy, strategical reasons were the determining factors, and the southern Tyrol was given to Italy—a district which is neither historically, geographically, nor ethnographically Italian. South Tyrol is the purest Austro-German district and, in this case, a strategical frontier could have been found further south than the line established by the Treaty. The Treaty and all documents in connection with it were drawn up in the English, French, and Italian languages, although by far the most interested parties concerned were Austria, Rumania, Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"But neither of these questions is so important for our State as Article 51—Articles 57 for Tzecho-Slovakia and 60 for Rumania are of similar import. These articles entitle the allied and associated powers to make stipulations with regard to the protection of the inhabitants of our country who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion, and to protect the transit trade of other states. These stipulations we are obliged to accept and carry out. Yet similar rights and privileges have not been accorded to our co-nationals, in spite of the fact that they were allies during the war, and although the events now transpiring, especially in the districts occupied by Italy, demonstrate how necessary they are to them.

Opposed to War's Ideals

"This clause is in evident opposition to the ideals for which the war was fought; it offends our national suzerainty and renders insecure that political and economic independence which is the basis of full and free development and progress. In our State there already exist fundamental laws guaranteeing equality and equal rights; but the clause imposed by the conference means intervention in our internal affairs, so that a perpetual internal and external menace will be created by certain groups accessible to influence by our enemies abroad. In this way our situation will remain serious and our normal life will be compromised.

"By dictating these clauses to our Nation, the great powers, even if they have recognized reciprocity, are playing the rôle of a legislative factor in our State and limiting our economic freedom and independence. They are offending, to a great extent, the right of self-determination and self-government. To the disadvantage of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, who liberated and united their country, they are giving some of our inhabitants a privileged status, according to them more rights in some respects than are possessed by our co-nationals.

"A sure chance is provided by which our past and future enemies may introduce trouble and confusion into our internal affairs, and thus hinder a return to a stable régime. When, in the future, our enemies consent to join the League of Nations, they will hasten, under one pretext or another, to accuse our government before the League, elaborating this method of attack into a system both insupportable and dangerous. As the recent events in Rijeka (Fiume), Montenegro, and Albania demonstrate, we must not expect anything better from our enemies in the future than we have received at their hands in the past.

"These, then, are the considerations which cause our people to regard the Peace Treaty with Austria as a document which inflicts upon them a very considerable measure of injustice."

LABOR COMMITTEE STUDIES COURTS BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official announcement of the Labor Party states that a conference representing the Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee, the trade union section of the provisional joint industrial committee, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the National Federation of General Workers met on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Arthur Henderson to consider the revised draft of the Industrial Courts Bill.

The conference strongly criticized certain features in the bill and decided to ask the Parliamentary Labor Party to move in committee such amendments as would be necessary to render the bill satisfactory to the trade union movement. It was further decided to adjourn the conference until the bill had passed through committee and to convene it again in order to give the trade union movement an opportunity of deciding its attitude to the bill. The conference appointed a committee to watch developments and make provision for moving any amendments required.

PRINCE CONFERS HIS FIRST KNIGHTHOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, held an investiture at Government House on Thursday and incidentally conferred the first knighthood in his career. The recipient was Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward W. B. Morrison, C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., of Ottawa on whom he bestowed the Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

This was the most distinguished investiture ever held in Canada and those present included about a dozen generals and a large number of Colonels. Another K.C.M.G. was conferred by the Prince, the recipient being Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E. Burstall, who had already received the order of knighthood at the hands of the King in England when he received the knighthood of the most honorable Order of the Bath.

WORK FOR GERMANY IN RESTORING MINES

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Work for all the unemployed in Germany for the next eight years will be provided in restoring the ruined mines of northern France, says the "Vorwärts." This opinion is based upon the report of the German Mining Commission, sent to France recently to ascertain the extent of the damage and which has just made public its findings.

"The task," says the newspaper, "is so great that it is sufficient to furnish work for every idle man in Europe and for every one else engaged in superfluous labor. The report shows the fallacy of the theory that emigration of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons from Germany is an economic necessity."

SPANISH TREATIES WITH ALLIES URGED

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Alliances by Spain with friendly powers to insure the avoidance of war were urged by the former Premier, Count de Romanones, in a speech at a banquet here last evening.

"I know the hour of alliances has sounded for Spain," he said, "but it is an hour for alliances contracted by the force of public opinion in common accord with the government and the King. Treaties of alliance with France, Great Britain and the United States would be the surest guarantees we could have to keep out of war. The moment, therefore, has come to establish our bonds not only with France and England but with the United States and Portugal."

ARTS AND CRAFTS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Joseph Pennell, the American illustrator, author and etcher, was chosen as president of the National Conference of Arts and Crafts here recently. He advocated free technical schools, a national art university, and expositions and galleries supported by the government in his inaugural address. The conference passed resolutions asking Congress to enact legislation more fully protecting registered designs and new art productions.

GERMAN ACTIVITY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Posts in St. Louis of the American Legion are adopting resolutions condemning the activity of German societies in gathering money, clothing, and foodstuffs to to shipped to enemy countries. The resolution adopted by Quentin Roosevelt Post, term this "pro-German activity."

PROPAGANDA IN THE PRESS DURING WAR

Count von Bernstorff, Before Investigating Committee, Says British Activities Were Superior to German in America

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Count von Bernstorff was on the stand for a protracted examination regarding the effectiveness of German propaganda in the United States during the war at today's session of the sub-committee of the National Assembly investigating the subject of responsibility for the war. Count von Bernstorff was asked at the opening of the session what he had done to offset British propaganda and explained the utter impossibility of convincing the German propaganda authorities that they must send cinematograph films to counteract the effect of the English efforts.

The American press, said Count von Bernstorff, was strongly anti-German from the beginning of the great war and the papers published in the German language made only an ineffective appeal to the Americans. A laugh was raised when Mr. Wermuth, the former Mayor of Berlin, asked about the activities of the "English journalist" George Creel.

British Propaganda "Superior"

When pressed for a direct answer regarding the comparative merits of British and German propaganda, Count von Bernstorff evaded a reply as to the intrinsic merits by saying that the British propaganda in the United States was superior to the German because "of the technical difficulties" of transmission. The former Ambassador declared that he avoided participation in the propaganda activities because of his official position and his desire not to be compromised by it. He said that Dr. Dernberg, the former Colonial Minister, on his trip to the United States had written successful articles and delivered lectures until the American Government became convinced that the German agent was stirring up German-America against the United States.

Opinion of Neutral Diplomatist

The sub-committee passed from the subject of the public press when a question by Mr. Sinzheimer, a member of the committee, came up regarding the opinion which a neutral diplomatist, otherwise unnamed, had expressed regarding the peace offer of President Wilson. The diplomatist, according to the report, first heard a rumor as to the contents of the offer and on the basis of this rumor condemned it. Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, then Foreign Minister, made capital out of this condemnation but when the note actually appeared, the neutral diplomatist shifted his position and praised its contents. Dr. Zimmermann, however, suppressed the latter development.

The name of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard was mentioned during the course of the inquiry.

SHIPPING INTERESTS HOLD A CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A coastwise conference of Pacific coast shipping interests, which is described as epochal in the commercial and industrial development of this area of the country, has just been held in this city for the purpose of taking steps to correct alleged discrimination on the part of the United States Shipping Board against the Pacific coast in the allocation of ships of the new merchant marine.

It is asserted that it is especially necessary to settle the question of proper allocation of ships on broad and just lines at this time when the new trade routes of the world are being established, for the reason that when these new lines of international commercial intercourse are once set up, it will be difficult or impossible to change them. A delegation of Pacific coast shipping men will visit Washington in December to attempt to adjust the matter.

AMERICAN SEAMEN ARE SAID TO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—To what extent Americans are going back to the seafaring life as an occupation is discussed by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, in a recent issue of The Seamen's Journal, the official organ of that union, figures compiled from the records of the seamen's unions of the country being used as the basis of certain deductions. These statements are presented by Mr. Furuseth in the course of his report in opposition to the so-called Rowe Bill, which has just passed the House of Representatives, on the ground that it is unwise to lower the standard of requirements for able seamen, which the Rowe Bill would do if enacted into law.

"The American has come back to the sea," says Mr. Furuseth, "and he will remain there if the Nation keeps faith by enforcing the present Seamen's Act instead of whittling it away."

According to figures presented by Mr. Furuseth out of 42,407 men engaged in seafaring occupations in the United States on July 15, 1917, 12,219, or something like 28 per cent, were Americans, while on August 31, 1919, out of 89,167 men similarly engaged, 39,347, or about 44 per cent, were Americans, this comparison showing a decided tendency among citizens of the United States to take up the seafaring life.

While these figures cover only organized seamen, the number of the seamen who are organized is so large that the result is approximately correct, it is stated. The percentage of the seamen in the United States who are organized, it is said, varies from 50 per cent for those on the Great Lakes, to 70 per cent for those on the Atlantic coast, and 90 per cent for those on the Pacific coast.

SUCCESS GAINED BY GENERAL DENIKIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A review of the Russian situation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed, indicates that on the balance, the fighting in South Russia has slightly favored General Denikin, who, during the past week, has captured a further 3000 prisoners and guns. The stream of Bolshevist reenforcements to the southern front continues from the western and eastern fronts, central Russia and Turkestan.

The Bolsheviki are clearly anxious to make a big effort to stop General Denikin's advance. In the Ukraine, General Petlura's position gets worse every day. On the eastern front the situation has gone against the Siberians, who have lost the results of last month's offensive. The successes here have improved the morale of the Bolshevist eastern forces. As to General Judenitch's front the Bolsheviki are still advancing on his extreme right.

Soviet Army Officials' Announcement

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An announcement issued by Russian Soviet Army officials, received here by wireless, says:

"We have received fresh reenforcements; Judenitch can get none. The remnants of his army are breaking up. They are surrounded by our troops.

"From Luga our troops are irresistibly advancing on Judenitch's rear.

"On the other fronts the situation is favorable to us. We are on the eve of a victorious termination of the war."

Capture of Ishim Reported

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Russian Bolshevist communication received here reports the capture of Ishim (75 miles north of Petropavlovsk) with 1200 prisoners. The communiqué also claims the capture of 1000 prisoners at Ust Buzuluk.

Commander-in-Chief Is Named

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—General Vladimiroff has been appointed by General Judenitch as commander-in-chief of all the troops at the front of the northwest Russian armies, according to information received here. General Vladimiroff was formerly named for the post of Governor-General of Petrograd after the capture of that city.

General Judenitch has appointed General Glassenapp Governor-General of all the liberated territories.

IOWA PRODUCTION OF GRAIN INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Iowa farmers will produce this year in grains, live stock, and other products, food and feed valued at between $1,750,000,000 and $2,000,000,000, depending on prices. Last year food and feed production amounted to $1,750,000,000 and the year before $1,400,000,000. These figures tend to show that Iowa farmers are as patriotic now as during the war, and they are not reducing production, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

In an interview with the extension head of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, the statement was made that next year more acreage will be put into pasturage and grass, but that this is necessary in the rotation of crops and to provide forage for live stock. Grass and pasture are absolutely necessary in the production of meat products.

The corn yield for Iowa this year is conservatively estimated at 3,500,000 bushels and figures show that Iowa is now producing more wheat and other grains than before.

CLAIMS FOR MEXICANS KILLED IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Following announcements that Congress is interested in the compilation of a list of Americans killed in Mexico since 1909, which is being made by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, President Carranza has announced through Mexican publications that he has ordered compiled a list of Mexicans who have been killed in recent years in Texas. Quotations from President Carranza say he will claim damages for the deaths against the United States Government. The Mexican Government claims that 1000 Mexicans were killed in Texas in the last few years. The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has compiled the names of 450 Americans killed in Mexico since 1919, and claims that the completed list will total 540.

ALASKA'S MINERAL WEALTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Geological Survey says that gold produced in Alaska in 1918 by dredging amounted to $1,425,000 worth; tin, $118,000; placer gold, $5,900,000; the platinum output, $36,000; copper output, $17,098,583. From 1880 to 1918, inclusive, the mineral wealth produced in Alaska is valued at $418,000,000.

SUGAR PLENTIFUL IN NEW ORLEANS

Stocks Borrowed From British Are Offered at 12 to 18 Cents—Planters in Session Demand 17 Cents for the Raw Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Sugar was plentiful in all the stores yesterday at 12 to 18 cents a pound, the supply coming from the 500 barrels borrowed daily from the local stock of the British Royal Commission. Seven carloads of sugar arrived from the cargo of the steamer Santurce, which unloaded its cargo of Havana crude at Mobile. This sugar will be refined at once and put on the market.

One hundred sugar planters and producers met in executive and secret session in the St. Charles Hotel here yesterday to consider what shall be done toward the fixing of the price of this year's crop and the marketing of their product, since the government definitely refused to take it off their hands.

In spite of Attorney-General Palmer's warning that sales at any price above 15 cents would be considered profiteering, and prosecuted, the majority of the planters are holding out for 17 cents, and it is believed this is the price that eventually will be agreed on, though nothing will be given out officially as to the result of the meeting until today, and possibly not until Monday. The meeting now being held is one of the most important ever held by Louisiana sugar men. John P. Rogers, Washington representative of the planters, came here especially to tell this meeting the situation in Washington, and Henry Mooney, United States District Attorney, will explain the government's attitude as outlined to him by Mr. Palmer.

At the same time, the government's agents are continuing their investigation of the stocks of sugar held here, and the Department of Justice reported that seven of the largest grocers in the city are under special investigation on suspicion of profiteering in sugar.

Appeal From Alabama

State Attorney-General Says Sugar Shortage Is Becoming Critical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Declaring that the State is experiencing a scarcity in sugar that is becoming critical, and urging immediate action for relief, J. Q. Smith, Attorney-General of Alabama, has telegraphed A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, proposing that the government take steps to unload at once 23,000 tons of sugar now aboard ships in New Orleans (Louisiana) harbor on account of a strike of longshoremen, or that it borrow from 63,000,000 pounds reported to be stored in New Orleans, the property of the British Royal Sugar Commission.

Mr. Smith charges that Louisiana sugars are selling on the New Orleans Exchange in excess of 20 cents, while in other sections refined best sugars are selling at 10 cents and refined Cuban sugars at 9 cents, and he recommends as an alternative remedy that Alabama be relieved from the zoning system of the Sugar Equalization Board, by which the State is compelled to procure sugar through New Orleans.

He states further that the prices of Louisiana sugars determine the price of Louisiana cane sirups, which constitute the basic prices for all cane sirups, thus forcing the public to pay exorbitant prices for sirups which he asserts are more nearly a necessity than sugar.

Sugar May Be Sold Cheap

Atlanta Collector Asks Authority to Dispose of Confiscated Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—A. O. Blakelock, internal revenue collector here, has appealed to Washington authorities for permission to sell 6000 pounds of confiscated sugar to householders at the fixed price of 10 cents a pound. He is endeavoring to dispose of sugar to best advantage for the homes of Atlanta, where, although little sugar is available, an added supply is beginning to appear in the retail market. Without special authorization this confiscated sugar, seized in raids on illicit whisky distilleries in Georgia, would have to be sold at public auction, and the collector believes an auction would increase the price.

Canada Protests Proposed Seizure

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—A protest against the threatened seizure by the federal Food Administrator of 6000 tons of sugar here consigned to Canadian refiners has been made by Canada. It was alleged by the Food Administrator that some of the sugar was offered for sale at a price above that allowed by the government.

As a result of the dispute C. H. McLean, of the St. Lawrence sugar refineries, in Canada, offered to release from 1000 to 1500 tons for sale here at a price to be fixed by the sugar equalization board. The board took the offer under advisement.

SOLUTION OF WINE GRAPE ISSUE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — State viticultural authorities express the belief that the wine grape situation will be worked out with little if any actual loss to vineyardists, although it is admitted that the character of the solution is somewhat in doubt.

R. L. Nougaret, recently appointed viticulturist for the State Department of Agriculture, says he has heard of no general movement for the uprooting of wine grapes. There may be instances where owners are changing their lands from one crop to another, but this process is constantly under way. In some localities, also, wine grape vines are being grafted to Zante currants, which ripen earlier than wine grapes, giving more time for curing before the fall rains come.

State officials and university experts are devoting much study to the problem, both from technical and commercial standpoints. Experiments with evaporating methods are receiving wide attention, and a foreign market for dried grapes is being sought for future years. Chemical tests for turning wine grapes into various biproducts, such as sirup, sugar, cream of tartar, etc., are being made. From all these efforts it is confidently believed that a way out will be found for the growers.

MORE STUDENTS AT COLLEGES IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—According to statistics given out by the recorder's office, the University of California has apparently the second largest registration, in the academic department, in the United States. These figures are given with the understanding that the registration of Columbia University in New York, New York, exceeds that of the California institution. These statistics show a very great increase in the number of students registered at the University of California.

On October 15, 1919, the total registration of the University of California, in all departments in which degrees are given, was 9427, of which number 8993 are students in Berkeley, the remaining 434 being in various professional schools in San Francisco. The initial registration in the fall for the University of California for 1916 is given as 5756; for 1918, 5252; and for 1919, 8027. The initial registration for the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, for 1916 is given as 3215; for 1918, 3300; and for 1919, as 4710.

COURSE IN SOCIAL SERVICE IS GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most interesting features of the Hunter College evening sessions is the course in social service, which is designed for men and women of experience who wish to prepare themselves for leadership in community service. It is not open to undergraduates except by special permission. Among the members are representatives of various city departments, graduate nurses, teachers, business women, social workers and mothers. The course deals with community study and social service, the community as a social unit, recent growth of the neighborhood idea, consideration of New York City as a complexus of communities, the family in its relation to the community, the community and local conditions of living, the community and school and welfare work, the community and its actual political activities, its relation to organized church work, its racial aspects, its recreation and specific problems of certain communities. Each student will be required to work out one specific problem in community work.

RECORD ROMNEY SALE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A record price of 52,000 guineas was paid for Romney's painting of the Beckford children at the Hamilton sale at Christie's today.

Boston's Original

Glove Store

We carry one of the largest assortments in Boston for street, dress, auto or work.

Buckskin . . $2.50 to $4
Mocha . . . . $3.00 to $4.50
Wool lined . $3.00 to $6.50
Auto Gloves or mitts . . $3.50 to $6.50

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OLD GLOVE STORE
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BOSTON
Open Evenings *Legal Stamps*

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 16, AT 3
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
CONCERT In Aid PENSION FUND
Tickets $3.00, $1.50, $1.00. No Tax.

MEXICO'S IMPORTS ARE INCREASING

Large Market for Agricultural Implements and Many Kinds of Merchandise From the United States, Says Publisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Mexico's imports from the United States are steadily increasing, despite the revolutionary outbreaks and unrest in various parts of the country, largely for the reason that the federal government is in control of the ports and of the railroad lines connecting those ports with the principal centers of distribution in the interior, according to Manuel J. Zevada, publisher of El Heraldo Mexicano, who attended the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

"Agricultural development in Mexico, particularly along the Gulf of Mexico coast," said Mr. Zevada, "has created a field for all kinds of agricultural implements, particularly trucks, tractors, gang plows, and harrows, and windmills with low towers not more than 14 to 16 feet high, but with twice the ordinary width at the ground and well braced. The standard windmill has never been a success in this region on account of the heavy winds that sweep it, especially in the winter season. American tiling, about 3 x 3 inches, is in great demand in Mexico City, but seems to be virtually unobtainable. Boots and shoes and shoe-store supplies are in strong demand in every large city in the Republic. Leather equipment, rubber boots, harness, etc., also are needed. Perfumery and various grades of high-class paper are wanted, too.

"Among other things Mexico will buy from the United States if given an opportunity are earthenware, cutlery, glass containers, if provided with tight metal caps; brass beds, brass varnish, bicycles, fancy goods, glassware, men's and women's clothing, denim, gingham, zephyrs, ticking, cashmere, indigo, palm beach cloth, sweaters, cotton, wool, silk, art silk, cotton drills, cotton yarn, shirt waists, hosiery, men's shirts and underwear, and neckties. But what we need most of all are Americans conversant with Spanish and with the customs of the country as salesmen for these goods."

UNITED STATES SMELTING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The actual earnings of the United States Smelting Company for September, after liberal charges for depreciation, depletion and taxes, were approximately $800,000 or at the rate of $22 a share upon the common stock.

ELKHORN CHEESE
—in tins

is made of pure, rich milk in our sanitary factories in Wisconsin. It is ripened perfectly, then blended and sterilized. When you open the tins—with a key, the freshness and creamy richness seem still more appetizing because you know that *the first hands to touch it are yours.*

8 Varieties—each of national favor

Kraft, Chile, Swiss, Pimento, Rarebit, Camembert, Roquefort, Limburger.

J. L. Kraft & Bros. Co.
CHICAGO—NEW YORK

SEND FOR A SAMPLE TIN. Send 10c in stamps or coin for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20c for both. Illustrated book of recipes free. Address 367 River St., Chicago, Illinois.

PRUETT-SCHAFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Manufacturers of
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Railroad Paints
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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
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Daily sailing from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connection at Albany to all points North, East and West. 'Phone Canal—9000.

Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Mayor Dietrich's House

There appears to have been some confusion as to the actual house in which the "Marseillaise" was first sung. It was the house of Mayor Dietrich in the Place Broglie in Strasbourg; No. 4 and not No. 2. In a sale contract of the 22d of September, 1739, the house is referred to as flanked on one side by the Hôtel des Nobles de Stein, now the property of Mr. Jean-Jacques Richshoffer, and on the other by the "hôtel" of M. le Baron de Manger. These two houses are Nos. 3 and 5 of the Place Broglie. Mayor Dietrich's must then, necessarily, have been No. 4.

Fumban

Campaigning in the Kameruns afforded the opportunity of acquaintanceship with the native State of Bamun, which was entered by British troops on the invitation of its King. Fumban, the capital, was found to have quite remarkable systems of defenses. Not only the town but great surrounding tracts of country were inclosed by a high mound and a deep ditch. Maj. C. S. Stooks, D.S.O., in describing Fumban's defenses, gives the length of the mound as anything up to 35 miles. He was told by the King the mound had been made by an ancestor long before any white man had been seen in the country. Within this outer line of defense is a second mound of great strength surrounding the city. A gateway with strong towers forms the main entrance. The King is a man of great intelligence, having invented a written language and instituted the making of colored cloths with fiber grown in his kingdom. This bright-colored material provides him and his court with clothes, but the rest of the inhabitants of Bamun consider such apparel too complicated.

Primitive Folk of Mexico

Some day it may occur to somebody to write a book with the title "Surprises of Mexico," for it becomes more and more evident that the land is full of odd places and people. Not far over the border, for example, lies a region where life is still lived by white settlers under pioneer conditions, and, as says a recent traveler, the "pioneer farmers in the Yaqui valley have to live in forts and carry guns for protection against the Indians." Here are still wild American aborigines, a horde of about 20,000 of them, classified as the Tarahumare Indians, who live in caves, worship woodpeckers, and are for the most part doubtless as ignorant of the United States as if Columbus had not set sail from Europe. The land itself is unquestionably an asset to the future of Mexico, once the present troubles of the Nation are over, but, except for the pioneer farmers and the growth of a few mining towns, the "land of Nayarit" remains much as it must have been when Cortes was conquering another part of the country. In its promise of agricultural produce and mineral wealth it is said to be one of the richest regions in the world, but so far "its only roads are the winding cow-trails made by cattle on their way to water holes. Not a single railway crosses it from east to west; and one line only splits it from Nogales to Mazatlan. Vast areas of the interior are practically uninhabited except for lonely huts here and there in cañons or near water holes." And the United States is only a day's ride away across the Texas border.

Farming by Machinery in Australia

As yet agriculture in Australia has not reached American standards in many districts. The advance in wages, however, is showing the necessity of resorting more freely to machinery. It is stated that more than 150 motor tractors have been sold to farmers in the eastern part of the Riverina, a fertile district on the southern border of New South Wales. Apart from the aspect of labor, buyers declare that there is a real economy in the use of the tractors. A single machine will do the work of 10 horses, and, moreover, will do it well when the ground is so hard that horse teams would be able to do little more than scratch it. Of late fodder has been very dear and this is another reason for favoring machine plowing. The tractors are also used for cutting chaff and wood, and for dragging grain to market.

Teaching by Seeing in Japan

In the attention now being paid to the improvement of the school system of Japan the immediate needs seem to be an enlarged body of teachers and more school facilities, but in the actual training of the children Japan has perhaps already carried further than other countries the idea of education by seeing. Whoever travels in Japan is likely to become familiar with groups of school children going on an excursion, and, whereas such excursions in western countries are usually limited by the ability of short legs to get there and back the same day, in Japan the educational pilgrimage may cover several weeks. Sometimes, indeed, the children are being taken simply to see a landscape; or again they are on their way to a spot made famous by national history or to visit some industrial plant in operation. Education by seeing, in short, is as important a part in the Japanese school curriculum as education by textbook, and the time devoted to it may take children away from the schoolhouse for a short trip or a long one. Sometimes the group consists of a teacher and half a dozen Japanese youngsters; again it may be a company of a hundred. Wherever the traveler meets them they are a happy element in the varied crowd of pedestrians that is characteristic of Japanese highways.

The Former Crown Prince's Abode

Amerongen, naturally enough, has been a much more prominent place in the news from Europe than Nieu Oosterland; and Count Bentinck has become more widely known as the host of the former Kaiser than has the pastor of Weidingen who is landlord to his son, Friedrich Wilhelm. The little island in the Zuyder Zee, says a correspondent who has lately been there, is remarkably neat and flat: so neat that the Dutch maidens wash the outside of the houses with long-handled extension mops and polish the brass door knobs and knockers "until they could easily be used as mirrors for shaving purposes"; and so flat that the traveler, looking at the church steeple of Nieu Oosterland from the village of Hippolytushoef, had no idea at all that it was three miles away till he started to walk. Small and neat like the island is the four-room house of the pastor, in which the former heir to the German Empire lives with the two German officers who are keeping him company; but it has no kitchen, so that the Hohenzollern chef must perform his culinary tasks in an even smaller house built in the front yard. The correspondent found it a pleasant island in summer, with roses, lilies, poppies, and tulips everywhere in bloom, the wheat, barley, and oats growing in the fields, and thrushes, linnets, blackbirds, and skylarks filling the air with music. But winter is coming, and the winter months, says Friedrich Wilhelm, "are simply too awful for words." Fogs, rain, and snow, and the north wind blowing over the Zuyder Zee, are what he remembers of last winter in the pastor's four-room house. Meantime one rides a motorcycle, plays handball, thinks of other days, and is still called "Zijne Hoogheid" or "Your Highness" by one's island neighbors.

Why the Hatter Moves

One prominent New York hatter is protesting against the rent profiteering which is causing him to remove from one of his shops by displaying flush against the window a sign in bold type, printed on a large piece of paper cut in the shape of a hat:

KEEP THIS UNDER YOUR HAT
THE REASON I'M MOVING

From 1913 to 1918 I paid $7500 for this little store 12 by 20 feet. Last year I paid $8680. Last month I was told to get out or pay $13,500!

That's why I'm going to move. I've been fighting the H. C. of L. for 17 years and I'm not going to begin now to rob the public to pay this landlord.

(Signed) — —.

P. S. In answer to thousands of inquiries my landlord's name is — —. Can you beat this for rent profiteering?

The Stone Money of Uap

One can only regret that the name of Uap should not persist as Dr. Furness and his exploring company revealed it, hearing the native pronunciation with more refined ear, perhaps, than earlier or later visitors who term it Yap. The lesson that these aboriginal Caroline Islanders have given to their civilized brethren in the fundamentals of finance is likely not soon to be forgotten. Uap is the land of stone money. Many of these islands have shell money, which, like civilized money, can be carried about by the possessor or hoarded by him in some more or less primitive safe deposit. But in Uap, the money is left wherever it may be, for the stones that constitute the money are large as millstones and may weigh a ton or more, and their transportation is a matter of difficulty. The money of Uap therefore lies about the village streets, but is current just the same. Civilized nations have believed in the actual value of money, and financiers have sought to teach that it is the promise behind the token that constitutes the value, but it has taken these Pacific islanders to bring the fact home in a practical way. They buy and borrow on the millstones as on securities, but the bankers of Uap, if they may so be termed for convenience, are less fussy about the collateral. The stones are quarried on a distant island and transported to Uap on rafts. One of them slipped off and lies in a hundred fathoms of water. It is there, however, and the family that possesses it uses it in trade as readily as if it were leaning against the clubhouse banking in the midst of their little village. Uap furnishes the reductio ad absurdum of actual values in the currency.

A NEW YOSEMITE HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A highway construction project in which world travelers will be interested is the plan to build a paved mountain boulevard connecting the Yosemite National Park, in California, with the California state-wide paved highway system, thus making this mountain region accessible by automobile the year round. This paved highway will be 70 miles long, is to cost in the neighborhood of $1,700,000 and will be constructed by the California State Highway Commission. The Yosemite Valley and the other areas of the high Sierra Mountains are at the present time accessible by automobile only a few months in the year.

THE DAUGHTER OF CLEMENCEAU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, who is a fine writer, possessing the keen penetration of her father, is very categorical in her belief as to the future prospects of modern life and society. She expressed her opinions quite frankly to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called to see her recently.

If Mr. Clemenceau has displayed almost unprecedented energy for several years, his daughter, Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, has been his worthy disciple, for she passed more than two years at the front, notably at Fleury, very near Verdun, as head nurse of one of the most important field hospitals of the region. Not content with caring for the "men of good will," as she terms the wounded poilus (who, be it said in passing, are the heroes of a wonderful book which she published recently under that title), Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire founded—through the instrumentality of her father's paper, the "Homme Libre"—the Œuvre des Combattants sans Famille. This organization, as its title indicates, was especially formed to assist those innumerable "lone" fighters who never received a letter, a package, or a thought because they were the waifs of the world, but who nevertheless toiled and fought and suffered for their country, uncomplaining and sublime.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire

Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire wrote a stirring letter in the "Homme Libre" asking her readers to come forward and help these lonely ones. She received innumerable answers, and a few months later more than 2000 packages were sent monthly to different men. Many members of this fine organization undertook the expense of sending parcels regularly to the front; to accomplish this Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire and her staff required good will only—a few letters a month to be addressed to the "sans famille" at the front, whilst the Œuvre saw that packages were sent to him regularly and tactfully in the name of his godmother, thus avoiding the slightest feeling of humiliation for either giver or receiver.

Woman's Changed Position

After it had been in existence several months, and when Mr. Clemenceau was made Premier, the Œuvre assumed a semi-official character. When the armistice was signed Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire immediately realized the necessity of transforming the objects of the Œuvre, which is now working exclusively for demobilized soldiers.

The problem of the future of woman in the State, Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire thinks, is one of particular importance.

"Until the war," she said, "woman in France had been accustomed to living in dependence on man, who was the master, and who used to hold the purse strings in both the working and bourgeois milieux. The day the men left for the front is an important date in the evolution of womanhood; at the outbreak of hostilities it was generally believed that 'the war could not last more than two months,' and with this conviction firmly rooted in their hearts, which gave them strength to bear the sorrow of separation, women did not consider what their life was to be. Soon, however, came the conviction that the war was to be long and bitter—and women realized that it was necessary, indispensable, that they shift for themselves.

"I am afraid," continued Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, "that many strangers, and especially Americans, had certain preconceived opinions about French women. A little incident, I remember, confirmed me in this idea. It happened at Aix-les-Bains; this beautiful watering place had been turned into a recreation station for the most deserving young men amongst the American troops. All soldiers who were allowed to go there had to prove that they had saved at least 200 francs.

"One day a young friend of ours asked leave to introduce an American soldier to me. We had a long talk with him and saw him several times. It seems that on leaving Aix-les-Bains he said: 'Well, I am glad I have been introduced to a lady!'"

Les Américains

Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire seems to have been no less agreeably surprised at her chance acquaintance than the young American, who was a mechanic in a motor factory, but who was well educated. This fact deeply impressed Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire as being typical of America—all the more so because, during her long sojourn in different hospitals, where her ceaseless devotion and energy won her the admiration of all, she had noticed that most of the French soldiers, the majority of whom were peasants and workmen, had a very scanty education indeed. And commenting upon this juxtaposition of facts, she declared:

"I think that we French would gain much by studying American methods of education. Indeed, I believe that it is quite decided that many of our leading educators of the day are to go to America in order to study in detail the methods of education there.

"A fact which strikes me deeply about the young men just demobilized," she continued, "is their courage in facing life. They have proved their strength; they have learnt to rely upon themselves; they say to themselves that nothing can ever happen to them more terrible than what they have already been through."

The result of this new attitude of French manhood, in Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire's opinion, will mean that bureaucracy—that traditional refuge of hundreds of thousands of young Frenchmen in quest of a modest yet safe means of livelihood—is bound to disappear; that even the traditional examinations, such as the "baccalauréat," which were formerly indispensable for all who wished to reach a certain standing in life, are going down in estimation, which is perhaps to be deplored. A wave of new conceptions seems to have swept over France, and innumerable fathers do not fear to follow the once criticized "American education" by launching their boys into business at 15 or 16 years of age, to "make good"—to "make themselves."

The interviewer then asked Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire if she thought French literature would be directly influenced by the war and the social changes it has precipitated. Her answer was categorical:

"One can no longer stand what was formerly called 'littérature,'" she declared. "If writers wish to interest their readers, they must have something to say. We ask writers before all to be practical; the rest does not count. I do not think that anything of the work of writers of a certain age who have not been to the war will remain. The young men return with an intense desire and love of the real, and of things both true and simple and which hold together!"

MR. IBANEZ'S FIRST LECTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, Spanish writer, made his first appearance before an American audience on Monday night, when he delivered an address in Spanish on the part Spain has played in the progress of the world, at the Horace Mann School of Columbia University in New York City.

The cordiality of the reception accorded him and the realization that he was introducing himself to the people of a country where his works had won at least as great success as they had in his own land combined to cause Mr. Ibáñez to diverge many times from the topic of his address and interpolate remarks of appreciation and esteem for the United States.

Mr. Ibáñez confined his talk to one contribution of Spain to the world's progress, but this contribution, he asserted, was equal to anything any country in the world could point to. He referred to the discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas.

The Debt to Spain

"The world owes an incalculable debt," he said, "to those intrepid adventurers of Spain, the missionaries of Christianity, and even the seekers for gold, who carried the civilization of Europe, the religion of Christ, and the honor of Spain to what was then a new and unknown world."

Spain's present-day weakness, he averred, was due to the fact that nearly all the best blood of her golden age, the century and a half that she was the leading Nation of the world, is to be found today flowing in the veins of her grandchildren of Spanish-America. What has been Spain's loss, he insisted, was the new world's gain, and he took the opportunity to laud the achievements of the Spanish-American republics, many citizens of which were in the audience.

Mr. Ibáñez reminded his audience that the first explorations of what is now the south and the southwest of the United States were made by Spaniards. From this topic he turned to the romance of the exploits of Cortés in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru. Pizarro and Cortés brought to his mind the oft-repeated stories of the Spanish cruelties in America. While he did not attempt to defend the cruel practices in themselves, he did say that Europe itself, and not Spain alone, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was a place where it would not have been difficult or impossible to find cruel practices such as would have at least rivaled those of Pizarro and Cortés.

Ponce de León

It was in speaking of Ponce de León, however, that Mr. Blasco Ibáñez, as the American stage idiom goes, "brought down the house." He pictured with great vividness and with touching effect the weary, dispirited old veteran of many a European battlefield who hears that in the mysterious new world there is a fountain whose waters are capable of bringing back "the most precious hours of a man's existence, the hours of youth." He contrasted Ponce de León's fruitless search for this fabled "fuente de juventud" with the more sordid, even if somewhat more valuable, new-world careers of the seekers after fame or fortune. And although Ponce de León was unsuccessful in his quest he was not mistaken when he concluded that the fountain of eternal youth was in what is now the United States, for the fountain of eternal youth is merely the ideal of eternal liberty, which, "when the world was trembling in fear of domination by German autocracy, was brought into the struggle against those vandals by the young and fearless representatives of your wonderful land and crushed the haughty spirit of domination within the German breast."

As Mr. Ibáñez spoke in Spanish, the audience was limited, necessarily, to persons understanding that language, but nevertheless the larger number of his hearers were Americans. There also were a fairly large number of the representatives of the cultured circles of the Spanish colony of New York City who were not a bit behind the Americans in applauding the above gracious sentiment, with which the author closed his speech.

NOVEMBER WOODS IN OREGON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The wood-paths follow the bend of the little river that runs by the lower edge of the peach orchard and turns and twists its way on through the forest. Just now the paths, always richest beds of fir needles, are hidden under showers of leaves, maple and oak and ash and cottonwood. Your scuffing footsteps lead you true, however, for the forest thickness permits no wandering in bypaths; the one alluring way before you is the only way for you, cut carefully as it is between stout firs and slender birches, and lying always within sound of the quietly running water. The sides of the path are a tangle of browned ferns and reddened wild blackberry vines, of young maples, of hazel, and of spreading wild rose bush with its crimson seed pods. If you stand quietly to listen, you hear the faint sound of leaf upon leaf falling throughout the forest, a yellow downdrifting that strikes softly upon branch and bough as it slips from tree top to earth.

The Scattering Wood Folk

The wood folk stir at the side of the path. Your collie, running ahead, has sent a pair of Chinese pheasants whirring across to the open fields. He stands just now, after a scurrying rush, ear and eye alert, at the foot of an old fir stump, and you decide by the bits of bark and earth rattling down from the old knot-hole near the top, that a chipmunk has fled before him to familiar cover. You pass more than one beaver-path—the little muddy trail from the river to the top of the bank. Near every trail the sharply whittled top of the slender stump and the little tree fallen beside it tell you that the beaver has been busy, but you never see him. He always appears to have done his work when you were not about.

You may, however, if you are fortunate, meet a newt. He is chocolate-brown, with toes that spread almost like fingers, and a sensitive tail that proclaims him of the lizards. Though he lies directly in your path he waits unmoving while you pass. How many countless ages, you wonder, have taught him this quiet wisdom which stills him instantly when danger comes. Does he know his marvelous color-blend with earth and leaf-mold? Is his very good imitation of a bit of tree-root a conscious affair with him? At any rate, unlike some people, he makes no rush for safety. So, as you leave him unharmed, you reflect a bit upon his poise and sanity in danger, and take to heart his little lesson of watchful courage.

Then there is always the wonder of the forest color on a late November day. Unlike the blaze of it in earlier weeks, much of it is shyly tucked away in unsuspected nooks. You must search for your treasure in winter woods, else you may pass it all unseeing. Take, for instance, a bit of lichen. The light twig to which it clings, black and somber at its base with the moisture of last night's rain, shows all the mingled gray-brown tones of the sparrow's breast; not brown alone, not white, no touch of blue, but all three blended in a soft pale whole. The lichen itself looks, at first glance, gray, clear and light, like fresh-burned ashes. But in its tiny cups are hidden pale cool depths of green; soft streaks of yellow; shimmering lights of fading violet; and, though you look a second time to believe it, a glowing fleck of brilliant orange. So unassuming is this little lichen that its hint of color hides all in its own dim shadow.

The Wonder of the Lichen

Many of the lichens are rare old-ivory in their creamy softness. Many of them are shining pearl, severely clear. All of them are based in the blacks and browns and grays, but none of them is by any means somber. Perhaps one of the most interesting of them is the variety which grows on the oak-tree trunks, drying down to look like ragged bark in the summer season, and renewed by revivifying winter rains to an upstanding, outswelling greenness that enriches the whole forest. Then there is of course the stiff lichen which grows out from the tree like a little old-fashioned corner shelf on its bracket, and this has its own whole color scheme in all the tans and yellows and creams and whites that combine in the indescribable but very definite thing known as biscuit color. And over and through and around the forest, if you chance to be in a wood of many small oak trees mingled with firs, you are aware of the shimmering gray mist of dry, long-hanging moss, the endless brown of the oak-balls, the yellow green, high up, of the knotted mistletoe, and the fundamental rich green of the fir trees, like which there is none other.

Shot with sunshine or wrapped in mist, November woods are equally lovely. And always they have about them, around and above and beneath their quiet nature sounds, supreme stillness.

WAS GONCOURT A SAINT-SIMON?

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the French Chamber, a question was put to Mr. Lafferre, the Minister of Education, by Mr. Jean Bon concerning the obstacles which are being raised against the publication of the papers left the State by Goncourt.

"It does not appear urgent," replied Mr. Lafferre.

"How do you mean? Not urgent! The Nation accepts a legacy and then does not fulfill its conditions! Have you examined these writings since you fear scandal . . . ? The country would not tolerate that the publication of these writings of the Saint-Simon of the nineteenth century should be postponed."

There was applause for Mr. Jean Bon, but the matter was deferred. And now, as the "Avenir" remarks, the question is: Was Goncourt a second Saint-Simon?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 968)

Rustling Programs at Concerts

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Those who heard Mme. Schumann-Heink sing in Symphony Hall on Sunday, October 12, also received a surprise of which no hint had been given on the billboards, and which was not mentioned in the program. The management may well have been as much taken by surprise as some in the audience. Before the final lines of the opening song were completed, there arose from many parts of the hall a rustling of pages being turned, pleasantly recalling autumn leaves stirring in the wind, but distracting attention from the music.

Must we skim our concerts as we do the daily paper, with restless energy seeking out the next song before the last words of the previous one have been heard? Is it possible that, even on Sunday afternoon, with the pleasurable pastime of listening to a voice like that of Mme. Schumann-Heink, we cannot forget for a few minutes to live up to the reputed American characteristic of impatient haste?

Gazing at an indignant young lady who sat erect, cheeks red and eyes flashing, when the last calm, clear measures of "Taps" were interspersed with the sociable rustle of programs, the writer pondered these questions.

It may be that the counter move to ward off such surprises is to list only the song titles, for with singers of the caliber of those heard this season in Symphony Hall, the printing of words may be considered superfluous.

Our friend "Q. R." in an article in this paper on October 13, "Art and Anger," philosophizes in an impersonal fashion: "It may be wrong to be angry with people; it is salutary to be angry with ideas." In the occurrence there is the underlying element of discourtesy, both to the artist and to fellow listeners, however unintentional it may be. This is the idea which stirred the vials of wrath of some concertgoers, and it is the idea with which we have "a bone to pick."

(Signed) HELEN L. F. KEITH.
Brighton, Massachusetts, October 16, 1919.

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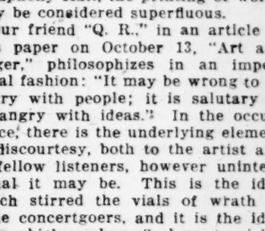

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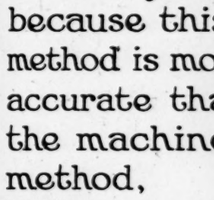

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LIQUOR MEN PLEAD FOR AID OF COURT

Elihu Root Seeks Injunction to Prevent Enforcement of Law —Release of Bonded Whisky Is Sought by Judicial Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Elihu Root, in an argument for the Jacob Ruppprecht Brewing Company, asked Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday for a temporary injunction to prevent the enforcement of prohibition against the brewers until the Supreme Court of the United States should determine the constitutional questions involved. He declared that such enforcement would irreparably injure the brewing industry. He attacked not only the constitutionality of the War-Time Prohibition Act, but also the Volstead Enforcement Act.

Mr. Root argued that a state of war did not exist on October 28, that the United States was neither raising an army, nor preparing to raise one at that time, that the armistice had been signed, and that Germany and Austria had ratified the terms of peace. Moreover, he claimed that the Eighteenth Amendment gave a year of grace to the saloon keepers, and that the Volstead bill was a breach of faith.

Judge Hand reserved decision.

That the war necessity, which must be actual to sustain the validity of the War-Time Prohibition Act, had passed, and the law had thus been shorn of its power, was the argument brought by former Judge Walter C. Noyes before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court in another liquor case yesterday. Mr. Noyes appeared as counsel for Dryfoos, Blum & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, who sought to obtain the release of distilled liquors valued at more than $50,000 which are now held in bonded warehouses, and which they claim they cannot dispose of unless William H. Edwards, acting collector of internal revenue, is restrained from enforcing the law. He declared that $70,000,000 worth of distilled liquors belonging to New York liquor dealers are held in bond and will be practically a complete loss on account of the war-time prohibition law, and that thus the law violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that citizens shall not be deprived of their property rights.

Earl B. Barnes, assistant United States District Attorney, representing the government, argued that the motion for the injunction be denied, saying that the war emergency period had not yet ended, and that other wartime legislation, such as the Trading With the Enemy Act and the Alien Property Custodian Act, was still in force.

Judge Hand reserved decision in this case also. It is expected, however, that he will render a decision in both these cases within a few days.

The Eastern Hotel Corporation, recently raided by internal revenue agents when they first set out to enforce prohibition, asked the court to vacate the injunction restraining it from selling any more liquor, under penalty of being adjudged in contempt of court.

The case is to be argued tomorrow.

Violations of prohibition enforcement in this city are few and far between. The police are now cooperating directly with the internal revenue agents in enforcing the Volstead Act.

New York Drys Pleased

Many Candidates for Legislature Indorsed by Wets Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further expression of the satisfaction the drys find in Tuesday's elections is given by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, and Samuel L. Hamilton, superintendent of the metropolitan district of the league.

"In New York State the result on the whole was highly gratifying," said Mr. Anderson. "Nearly all of the candidates for the Legislature indorsed by the wets were defeated. In Syracuse the Democratic candidate for Mayor attempted to win by an appeal to the lawless element by fraudulently injecting the prohibition issue, and was decisively defeated, because Syracuse was on its guard against the usual liquor tactics. The wets made a special effort to defeat the Republican ticket in Monroe County because the five assembly men voted for ratification. The Democratic candidates made a terrific campaign on that issue and lost. In short, the wets attempted to secure an indirect referendum on ratification in the assembly elections. They backed the Democratic candidates as a rule. The Republicans made a big gain."

Of the Haskell wet victory in Brooklyn, Mr. Hamilton says: "The holding down of Mr. Haskell's lead to a mere 10,000 over his colleague on the Republican ticket is a tribute not only to the patriotism and moral soundness of the citizenship of Brooklyn, but to the efficiency of the new organization of the Brooklyn of the Allied Citizens of America."

Enforcement of Dry Law

Revenue Officials in Boston Begin Prosecution of Dealer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Internal Revenue Department agents have taken steps to prosecute a dealer charged with the sale of a beverage containing 3.31 per cent alcohol, the first prosecution in Boston under the provisions of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, recently passed by Congress over the veto of President Wilson. Prosecution is the result of the report of a federal chemist sent here to assist the revenue office in detecting violations of the new law. The evidence secured was placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney.

A number of samples were taken by the revenue agents as soon as the law went into effect, but analysis showed that only one of them contained an alcoholic content larger than the law allows. The analysis showed from none at all to 49-100 per cent.

Election day did not deter the authorities from their campaign to see that the law is not violated. The same force continued its activities and upon instructions from Andrew J. Casey, acting collector, directed their attention to hotels and clubs. Where liquor is displayed in any of these places the government is going to assume that it has been served there and will place the burden of proof upon the proprietor or manager.

Agents are working in all parts of the State, making their headquarters in the larger cities of the districts, and the samples they secure will be tested just as soon as they reach Boston, and any violations will be followed up with immediate prosecution.

State's Power Asserted

Governor-Elect of New Jersey Says He Will Oppose Dry Rule

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—Governor-Elect Edward I. Edwards announced yesterday that he would use all lawful methods to prevent prohibition in New Jersey. "For its enforcement by the federal government, I shall not be responsible," he said.

"I construe my election as an indication of the feelings of the people of this State concerning national prohibition. They are unqualifiedly opposed to it. Holding their mandate, I shall use all the lawful methods to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of the people.

"What I shall do will depend on subsequent legislation. This Congress has determined that one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol makes a drink intoxicating. The next Congress may decide on 10 per cent. I shall ask for the best legal advice as to the power of New Jersey in concurrent legislation."

AFTERMATH OF NEW YORK VOTE

Setback of Tammany May Cause Withdrawal of Charles F. Murphy—Hearst Party Possibility—Socialist Vote Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The rebuke Tammany received in this week's elections has caused considerable speculation as to the next mayoral and presidential campaigns.

Apparently the opposition of William Randolph Hearst had something to do with the rebuke, as well as, perhaps, a desire on the part of Irish and German Americans to defeat the Democratic Party, and the determination of many citizens to frustrate Charles F. Murphy's attempt to supplant a tried Supreme Court Justice with a Tammanyite of his own choosing.

The Untermyer failure has caused discord within Tammany. The appointment was opposed by a section of the organization. Now the possibility is advanced that Mr. Murphy's days as chief of "The Wigwam" are numbered. Evidently Tammany was beaten from within as well as from without. If Mr. Murphy should go—and he says he has no intention of quitting—who would take his place?

Governor May Take Lead

Some answer, Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The Governor has intensified the Hearst issue by retaliating against him publicly for the publisher's repeated attacks upon him in his newspapers. Mayor Hylan, although a Tammany man, is running with Mr. Hearst, though Mr. Hearst is fighting Tammany. The Smith attacks on Mr. Hearst will now be further developed, it is expected. One question raised by the elections seems to be, What shall Tammany do with Mr. Hearst if his attacks continue? And if Mayor Hylan continues to go hand-in-hand with Mr. Hearst is there probability that Mr. Hearst will try to form a new party for the next municipal campaign?

The rebuke of Tammany is apparent from the fact that the organization elected only three of its candidates. The Republicans gained 11 aldermanic places in addition to most of the judgeships. The Untermyer defeat is accepted as proof that the thinking voter will not submit to political domination of the bench.

Socialist Vote Grows

The Socialists, winning three Assembly seats and losing two in the Board of Aldermen, say the elections clearly showed the growth of their vote. James Oneal, their candidate for aldermanic president, received 126,368 votes, but ran behind the ticket. Socialists say it is unfair to compare this figure with Morris Hillquit's 145,332 votes for Mayor in 1917, as Mr. Hillquit was backed by all anti-war sentiment, as well as by the Socialists. The fair estimate of the party's growth, its leaders say, is comparison of the 126,368 with the few more than 80,000 polled by Charles W. Ervin, gubernatorial candidate, last year. And the Socialists say that their local contests have become so vigorous that the old parties can defeat them only by fusion. In some districts, though defeated, the Socialists showed gains over last year.

Bertha Rembaugh, candidate for city judge, was defeated, but Margaret L. Smith was elected to the Assembly from a city district. Dr. Charles H. Roberts is the first Negro ever elected to the local board of aldermen.

Drys Win on Three Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—On the basis of complete figures from 59 counties, and last year's vote in the missing 29 counties, H. C. Smith, Secretary of State, last night estimated that the prohibition repeal amendment was defeated on Tuesday by 25,000 majority; the 2.75 per cent beer proposal lost by 15,000; ratification of the federal dry amendment sustained by 4000, and the state enforcement act defeated by 20,000. This means the drys won on three proposals and the wets on one.

Kentucky Result in Doubt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—A total of 46 out of 120 counties in Kentucky show a majority of 19,077 votes against the state-wide prohibition amendment. Fourteen of these counties voted wet by 33,458 and 32 voted dry by 14,381. All but 4 cities of 5000 or more population in the State are included in the unofficial returns. None of the many mountain counties, which have been dry for years, have reported. Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Lexington gave substantial majorities for the wets. The main dependence of the wets was on the cities, and the prohibition leaders expect that final returns will show a substantial majority for the state-wide amendment.

Ritchie Plurality Reduced

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Complete returns from Anne Arundel and Garrett counties and one ward in Baltimore reduced the unofficial plurality of Albert C. Ritchie, Democratic nominee for Governor, from 326 to 207.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES REVIVED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Candy, clothing and other articles for children are to be shipped to Germany from Chicago by the German war orphan's relief committee of the Independent German-American Woman's Club of Chicago. The initial shipment is being packed now and will be sent as a holiday gift to the German children.

The German club at the University of Chicago, which ceased to function during the war, has been reorganized. The purpose of the club, it was stated at the university to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, will be to study the German language, art, literature and music. Nothing but German will be spoken at the club's meetings, it was stated, and a fine will be imposed for using any other language at the club.

RETURNS IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Returns from widely scattered sections of Texas indicate defeat of four of the six constitutional amendments, and also show that the proposal to call a State Constitutional Convention has been definitely rejected. The number of votes polled was very small, particularly in the rural districts. Of the six amendments only that levying a tax of 7 cents on the $100 valuation for pensions for Confederate veterans and that authorizing Galveston County to issue $1,000,000 and the city of Galveston $4,000,000 for raising the grade of the city behind the sea wall have been approved on the face of incomplete returns.

ANTI-PICKETING STATUTE IN UTAH

Labor Leaders Assert That the Law Will Be Ineffective Because It Does Not Prohibit Stating a Concern Is Unfair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Gov. Simon Bamberger has signed a bill passed by the special session of the Utah Legislature known as the Anti-Picket Law.

Introduction of the bill in both the House of Representatives and the Senate provoked a general demonstration by organized labor. Two thousand employees at the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Salt Lake, gave up one-half day's pay and marched in a body to the capitol. The men entered the legislative halls and soon after their appearance there a motion was put and carried that the Legislature should adjourn without further taking up the question. The workmen then withdrew.

Two hours later the bill was discussed by both houses of the Legislature and passed by both.

By the law as passed, it is now unlawful to picket in Utah. Attorneys representing organized labor have voiced the opinion that the law is a farce and that it will not prevent picketing. In support of this view they call attention to the definition of picketing as included in the bill, as follows:

"Picketing is hereby defined to be the guarding or patrolling by any person or persons whomsoever for the purpose of intercepting or persuading any person or persons whomsoever from patronizing any duly and regularly licensed business within the State of Utah."

It is asserted by Labor leaders and also by attorneys that the law specifically does not stipulate that a person may not shout outside of a business where picketing is conducted. All that the law provides, they state, is that pickets shall not "intercept or persuade" any person to patronize what Labor might designate as an "unfair" house. As a consequence, they assert that a man would be within the law in calling the attentions of passers-by to an unfair house and generally shouting that it was unfair. This, they say, would in no way be a violation of the law, in that no personal interception or persuasion would be evident.

The law as passed was an outgrowth of picketing at a local restaurant which was declared to have been "unfair" to organized labor. The picketing was a sequel to a strike of cooks and waiters. The cooks and waiters demanded a closed shop with only union help being employed. The restaurant owners refused to accede to the demands and the union men struck work. Their places were filled with non-union help.

For several weeks pickets stood outside of the restaurant calling to passers-by, to those about to enter the place and others leaving it, that the restaurant owners were "unfair" to organized labor. Generally the exclamation was, "Do not patronize this unfair house."

As a consequence of the picketing, the restaurant owners, known as Sperry & Mehsy, petitioned the district court for an injunction to restrain the Cooks and Waiters Union members from further picketing. Judge P. C. Evans handed down a decision in favor of the Cooks and Waiters Union, holding that picketing was lawful.

On top of this, local organizations made up of employers, petitioned to the Legislature for a law to stop picketing. The Anti-Picketing Law was passed.

"We will keep on picketing; the law as passed is not worth the paper it is written upon," state union leaders.

WOMEN RENT ROOM FOR PRODUCE MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana — In furthering their program against high prices of foodstuffs the Consumers League, an organization of Butte women, has rented a business room, divided it into stalls or booths, and sub-rented them to farmers and others who are expected to market their products at lower prices than those prevailing at the city market and the groceries. Prices at the city market have in many instances been found only a fraction below grocery prices, and in some cases regular merchants of the city have been found running booths in the city market.

SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Y. M. C. A. in its war work gave away 9877 memberships to soldiers, sailors, and marines, helped 8500 with vocational guidance, secured 3301 positions for discharged fighting men, furnished 242,483 with sleeping accommodation, admitted 30,936 to entertainments, furnished 250,000 with writing paper, and manned 102 troop trains, according to a statement given out at local headquarters.

GOOD ROADS ISSUE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The proposed issue of $5,000,000 of 20 year 5 per cent bonds for hard surfacing 322 miles of highway in Minnehaha County, failed of adoption by 709 votes at a special election here. Opposition of farmers who were not ready for paving the roads, was thought to be chiefly responsible for the defeat of the proposition which carried the city and towns heavily.

BLANK BALLOTS WILL FIGURE IN BEER VOTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unofficial reports received from the various Massachusetts senatorial and representative districts in which the question of 4 per cent beer was raised indicate that in the greater part of them a favorable vote was registered. The question, raised in 95 representative and nine senatorial districts, was placed on the ballot under the Public Opinion Act and asked if the representative or senator should "be instructed to vote for legislation to regulate and license the manufacture and sale of beverages containing not over 4 per cent of alcohol by weight and to define same to be non-intoxicating."

While officials of the Anti-Saloon League in Boston concede that the question apparently has won out in a greater number of the districts, they say that when the vote is officially tabulated it will be much closer than the first figures indicate, as the law requires a favorable vote to be a majority of all the ballots cast at an election. In some districts, therefore, where a large number of blanks were cast, it is quite possible, they say, that an apparently favorable vote may be entirely wiped out.

League leaders express the belief that the question was not thoroughly understood and that hundreds of voters placed their "yes" opposite the question without giving it any previous consideration. They feel that other questions on the ballot, clearly calling for a "yes" vote, led to a sort of a blanket approval of whatever measures there happened to appear. They base this opinion somewhat on the fact that candidates who stood on the prohibition issue won out in nearly every district in which they appeared.

The league officials point out that this question was placed on the ballot in industrial communities where a favorable vote could be the easiest secured, and that it has no legal binding upon the legislators thus instructed. They are not at all disturbed over the outcome though they conducted a vigouous campaign of education in the districts in which it was raised. They are of the opinion that legislators will hesitate before proposing any statute that will be in opposition to the federal law, which had not been enacted when the question was ordered on the ballot. "At any rate," said one of them, "there will be some difficulty in getting 4 per cent beer to sell, in view of the prohibition of its manufacture in the United States. Whisky can be made in very small quarters, but you can't hide a brewery under a hat."

RAIL ORDER FOR BETHLEHEM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Bethlehem Steel Company has been awarded a contract by the Railroad Administration for 41,000 tons of open-hearth steel rails at $47 a ton.

Wide Variety

is just one factor that has contributed to the success of Huyler's. No matter what your taste in candy calls for—Huyler's has it.

We are sure you will like our chocolate covered cherries. For added to the delicate flavor and juiciness of the cherry itself is Huyler's delicious chocolate covering.

$1.25 per pound — $1.50 per pound

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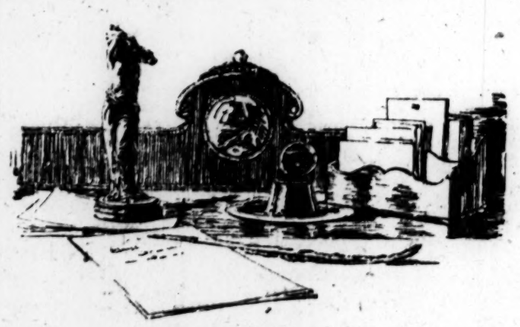
67 Stores — Agencies almost everywhere

In Canada—many agencies; factory and store in Toronto

Prices higher in Pacific Coast States

"If there is not a Huyler Agency in your city, we will ship direct and pay express charges on orders of 5 lbs. or more."



Your stationery is one of the little things that count for a great deal.

Good taste and correct form it must have. And scarcely less important is that quality—hard to describe but easy to recognize—called "style".

No one would question the good taste or correctness of any stationery that bears our name. Nor do we think it ever lacks that distinction which Judge Holmes referred to as "that little touch of the superfluous that is so necessary"

We are glad to make sketches for monograms, or other special designs.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO. Inc.

Corner West and Washington Streets, Boston

Now I'm going to follow your bundle through

HERE is where I am going to tell you a few things you can do to improve the service your laundry gives you.

Instead of reading this letter of mine you ought to take a trip with me on the front seat with the driver of a laundry wagon. Will you take such a trip, in imagination?

The first thing we learn is the amount of time lost because the driver has to wait until the clothes are bundled. The average driver makes 200 calls per trip—1,000 calls per week. Suppose he has to wait five minutes at only half that number of places—well, figure out the time lost yourself.

If the people only knew how much they might cut down the cost of delivery (which means cost of your laundry) they would have their bundles ready.

Then you ought to see the bundles! One woman jams her clothes into a pillow case. This doesn't help that pillow case any! Another woman puts all her clothes in a sheet and ties a string around the bundle. When that sheet gets torn—whose is the responsibility?

You will see collars and shirts handed loose to the driver. You will see clothes dumped in piles in hallways not overly clean. And you will finally ask yourself, "Don't folks care anything for their clothes?"

As the express company says: "If it is worth sending, isn't it worth *wrapping* right and *marking* right?"

For your own protection, do this: Separate your flat work from your starched work and *wrap carefully* in separate bundles. *Use strong paper and strong cord.*

Write your name and address on each package. Like this:

Mrs. James W. Parkinson
Suite 506, 98 Blank Street
Cambridge, Mass.

This will keep your clothes from going astray.

To sum up: Have your bundles ready when driver arrives. Have them wrapped carefully and marked plainly.

Here are a few things you can do easily. If you only knew how much they will help to improve service, you would do them always.

Next week we'll unpack bundles and see what we can learn.

The Thomas Dreier Service
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 8)

WORKERS PROTEST JAPAN'S COURSE

Tokyo's Procedure in Nominating Labor Delegate to International Conference Is Made the Subject of a Draft Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A protest on behalf of the workers against the procedure of the Japanese Government in regard to the nomination of the Japanese representative was made by Corneille Mertens of Belgium at the International Labor Conference yesterday.

The workers, he said, did not unanimously oppose the admission of the Japanese delegate, but they wished to protest against the procedure of the Japanese Government as to the nomination of the delegate, as such procedure was not in accordance with the Treaty of Peace; neither was it in accordance with the right to freedom of association. The workers wished to protest strongly against the way in which Japan was trying to prevent the Japanese workers from forming themselves into associations, and for that reason they had submitted to the conference the following draft resolution:

Draft Resolution

"The workers' delegates to the International Labor Conference at Washington note the absence of the workers' delegate regularly appointed by Japan. Whereas, this absence is the consequence of the prohibition in Japan of the right of free association; whereas, such policy is in contradiction with democratic ideas and in opposition with the constitutional spirit of the International Labor Conference; we wish that the International Labor Conference should approach the Japanese Government so that in Japan, as in every other country member of the League of Nations, the free exercise of the liberty of association be scrupulously admitted and respected."

A protest signed by three members of the Japanese Socialist group in America was also circulated, attacking "the brutal and reactionary policy of the Japanese Government against Labor." This manifesto declared that Japan had reluctantly sent delegates at last, merely to sustain her dignity as a civilized Nation.

"The so-called Labor representative does not represent Labor," it said. "He is elected by employers and is inimical to the interests of Labor.

"Japanese laborers are the most exploited in the world, practically deprived of political rights. The Japanese workers are the easiest victims of the capitalism that supports the huge system of bureaucracy with the aid of a still more strongly organized army and navy.

Hours of Work For Girls

"The factory laws of Japan legalize 12 hours' work a day for girls under 14 years of age, which can be increased to 14 hours.

"We ask the cooperation of the international workers' delegates assembled at Washington in the urgent necessity of adopting the program before you for Japan, whose capitalistic and government delegates are with cunning and intrigue trying to deceive the conference and to put reservations on the proposals, for the interests of Japan's exploiting class, undermining utterly the due demands of the workers of Japan.

"Our workers have now awakened and have been obtaining the eight-hour day by strikes and passive sabotage, which are the only weapons they could use in their desperate extremity under the present conditions. We emphatically protest in the name of the workers of Japan against the Japanese Government, that sent a puppet of the capitalist interest as a Labor delegate."

LABOR LEGISLATION IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. F. X. Hodacz, LL.D., a leading economist of Prague and chairman of the Tzecho-Slovak delegation to the International Labor Conference, said in an interview yesterday that Tzecho-Slovakia had already enacted advanced Labor legislation, including the 48-hour week and provisions for proper working conditions, particularly for women and girls, so that the Tzecho-Slovak delegation was interested in the proposals under consideration by the Labor conference chiefly in their international aspect.

"With the outbreak of Bolshevism in Bavaria and Hungary and its menacing aspect in Austria after the armistice," Dr. Hodacz said, "it became necessary for Tzecho-Slovakia to defend herself not only from attacks from without but also from a rising of Communist sentiment within the country. One of the measures taken to offset this latter tendency was the enactment of advanced laws for the improvement of the workers' conditions. These laws, passed with the entire approval of the employer class and the general public, together with the strongly nationalistic spirit of Tzecho-Slovak labor, very effectively forestalled any rise of radical sentiment."

SECEDING PRESSMEN OFFER CONCESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Concessions toward an end of the printing strike were offered by the two seceding pressmen's local unions yesterday. Although they have demanded the 44-hour week, they propose to settle on the basis of 46 hours, with 44 after next September 1. They also propose that the new local unions sanctioned by the international unions, which have expelled the seceding locals, be amalgamated with them under the jurisdiction of the internationals. These proposals are to be submitted to Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's International, and if approved by him, taken to the employers.

TEACHERS CIRCULATE MORE PAY PETITION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston school-teachers have prepared and are circulating a petition asking that they be given an increase in pay of $600 a year. It is expected that the petition will be presented to the school committee at its meeting next Monday evening. The teachers contend that while living costs have increased 75 to 100 per cent and industrial wages 50 to 100 per cent, wages of teachers have increased only 3½ to 16 per cent and the $600 increase will make a salary equal only to the minimum wage rate of unskilled laborers.

TOLEDO LIKELY TO BE WITHOUT CARS

TOLEDO, Ohio—Toledo will have to walk unless there is a prompt solution of its traction problem. The latest count shows that the votes by a margin of 873 approved the ordinance that provides that the Toledo Railways & Light Company must vacate the streets. The ordinance was enacted by the council following a fare increase and was referred to the people by referendum petition. In workingmen's wards the vote to oust the company was two to one. President Coates said the company would continue to operate until notified officially that the ouster ordinance had been approved.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LETTUCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California — I. T. Sparks, industrial representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad, states that more than 8000 acres of land in the Imperial Valley will be planted to lettuce. Already the first of the crop is beginning to show above the ground, and more is being planted for a proper succession. Secretary Ozawa, of the Japanese Farmers Association, is authority for the statement that the average gross income an acre for the lands tilled by the Japanese was $600, and that the average gross cost an acre was $150, leaving a net profit of $450. Spinach acreage will also show a great increase as seed has already been contracted for by the Japanese association sufficient to plant more than 2000 acres.

DESTROYER QUICKLY BUILT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With special exercises, designed to mark a noteworthy achievement in naval history, the United States destroyer Reid, which was built in the record-breaking time of 45½ working days at the Squantum works of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, was delivered yesterday to the United States Government at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The previous record for the construction of a destroyer was 17½ days.

MORE DISCUSSION OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Worker Delegates Insist 48-Hour Week Be Adopted as Fundamental—Opposition to the Proposals of the Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of the eight-hour day and 48-hour week, which was under discussion at the International Labor Conference on Wednesday, recurred yesterday. Gino Baldezi, worker delegate of Italy, asserted that the proposals presented the day before by the employer delegates would receive an "honorable sepulcher." He believed that they sought to withdraw from the workers fundamentals already accepted and that they followed lines already disapproved.

"The employers raised the question of underproduction," said Mr. Baldezi. "Now, it can be asked, in the first place, will the eight-hour day give an underproduction? Is it not a fact that eight hours' work a day under proper conditions gives as good production as longer hours under other conditions? Let us look at the question from another point of view. Except for this period which has been all upset economically, was the world suffering from a crisis of underproduction? Is industry suffering from underproduction in normal times? We have heard in the past much more of crises of overproduction than of underproduction.

Increased Production Favored

"As a workers' delegate I am in favor of increasing production, not in order to increase the wealth of those who control industry, but because increased production stimulates the power of consumption of the worker and gradually raises his standard of life."

Even if there were to be some slight reduction in production as a result of a universal eight-hour day, Mr. Baldezi said, he would like to ask this other question: What from the social viewpoint, what from the viewpoint of civilization, was the difference between the effect of an eight-hour day and an excessively long working day on the social conditions of the workers and on civilization?

When the speaker asserted that the employers brought forward the difficulty of granting a weekly day of rest in certain industries where work is continuous, Mr. Carlier, employer delegate from Belgium, interposed, "Non, non, non."

"Si, si, si!" insisted the Italian, saying that he admitted the difficulties and that in the continuous industries there must be four shifts instead of three to make it possible to grant a weekly day of rest. He objected that the date proposed in the report for introducing the eight-hour day and 48-hour week, July 1, 1921, was a postponement of unnecessary length.

Working Day in Agriculture

R. Tayerle, worker delegate from Tzecho-Slovakia, called attention to the fact that the draft convention said nothing about applying the eight-hour day to trade and agriculture. He thought it was possible to apply it to them.

"It is absolutely necessary to protect the working class in order to insure the economic and spiritual evolution of nations," said Mr. Tayerle. "That is why the international application of the eight-hour day should have as its main purpose to protect the various countries which have not had opportunities to have as many improvements as others, but it would not be fair to the spirit of the League of Nations if it were to be admitted that more advanced countries would be punished."

Sweden has adopted an eight-hour law which will be effective on January 1, 1920. Senator G. Halfred von Koch, Swedish Government representative, stated. It will be permissible, however, to work eight and a half hours during the first five days of the week, making the sixth only a half day. He proposed that this be used as a compromise between the two theories proposed. There were differences between the Swedish law and the draft convention, but not enough, the speaker said, to shut them out from an international convention on the lines brought before the conference.

Judge Johan Castberg of Norway thought the question of application should be left to each country and that the international agreement should confine itself to an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the ordinary maximum.

PACKERS FORCED TO CUT MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Meat packers who supply New Orleans dealers, yesterday cut their prices on all meats from 25 to 33 per cent, to meet the competition of the government meat prices. Butchers who had had to pay these packers 13 and 14 cents a pound for meat, are now paying 10 cents, with even lower prices for the poorer cuts. Action of the packers was unanimous, and their agents declared it would be permanent.

Army officers in charge of government meat distribution here said they expected hourly to receive orders from Washington to make a still further cut in the price the government is charging for this meat. Local butchers will meet with Harry Armstrong, city commissioner of agriculture, Thursday night of next week in the City Hall to discuss the bringing here of 100 carloads of meat, at the rate of four carloads a day, as offered by the government.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF JENKINS CASE POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All the facts about the kidnaping of William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, and his subsequent release by payment of a ransom have not been obtained by the State Department, hence a statement of policy with regard to this particular case cannot be formulated.

It was stated officially yesterday that in general one government cannot, under international law, demand compensation for such incidents involving its citizens in the jurisdiction of another government, unless it is shown that that government was negligent in providing customary safeguards.

CITIZENSHIP HELD BACK FROM MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Holding that they were engaged in an illegal strike and therefore opposing the Constitution of the United States, Charles P. Orr, Federal Judge, refused yesterday to grant citizenship to four Italian miners. One of the men, Giovanni Tranchini, served 14 months overseas with the American Army. Judge Orr said he would act similarly on all other applications of striking miners until such time as they have returned to work or the strike has been ruled legal.

WOMEN PROTEST RUSSIAN BLOCKADE

Resolution Passed at Final Session of Congress—Plans Are Formulated for Committee to Prepare for Second Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The International Working Women's Congress officially closed yesterday noon, but most of the foreign delegates are still here, some of them as expert advisers to the International Labor Conference, and questions which were discussed but not settled by the congress are being talked over unofficially by those whose countries are especially interested in them.

A resolution presented by Margaret Bondfield, British delegate, was adopted, embodying the protest of working women against the blockade of the greater part of Russia, on the ground that this blockade, directed against millions of women and children, has brought in its train starvation and many fatalities, though none of the allied powers is officially at war with Russia.

Resolutions Passed

The resolutions passed by the congress to be presented to the International Labor Congress include:

1. A resolution demanding that no child under 16 years old be permitted in industry, that no young person between 16 and 18 years old be employed in "hazardous industries," and that no minor be employed between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

2. A resolution indorsing a universal maximum eight-hour day and 44-hour week, and providing for one day and a half of uninterrupted rest and a period of rest during each working day.

3. A resolution in favor of the prohibition of night work for all women in industrial employment and urging that night work be prohibited for men save in continuous industries essential to public service.

4. A resolution prohibiting the employment of women in "hazardous occupations," and recommending the appointment of a committee under the League of Nations, including women, to coordinate the work of national research in the "dangerous trades" with a view "to eliminating poisonous substances."

Free Employment Service

5. A resolution recommending establishment by each Nation of a free employment service in all cities and industrial towns and that a system of unemployment insurance be made effective in each country; providing further that the international Labor office coordinate research work undertaken by national Labor departments, including possible causes of unemployment (such as the distribution of raw materials, migration, Labor turnover, and bad management).

6. A resolution demanding that no woman shall be employed for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth.

Plans were formulated for organization of a provisional committee to carry on necessary business in exchanging thoughts between the countries and preparing for a second congress next year.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League of America, was elected president of the committee, and Mrs. Maud Swartz, New York, secretary-treasurer.

Vice-Presidents Chosen

Of the five vice-presidencies one will be left open to be filled by a representative elected by the Central Powers, who were unable to send a delegate in time for the Congress. The other vice-presidents are Mrs. Betsie Kelsberg, Norway, who will represent Scandinavian countries and Finland; Miss Mary MacArthur of England, the Anglo-Saxon countries; Miss Jeanne Bouvier, France, Latin countries, and Mrs. Louisa Landova-Stychova, Tzecho-Slovakia, the Slavic countries. The executive committee will consist of one delegate from each country.

The motion to leave vacant one vice-presidency to be filled by the Central Powers was made by Miss Georgette Bouillot, of France, and seconded by Margaret Bondfield, of England, who said: "We must face the issue squarely as a group and determine to establish a sisterhood of nations. We must insist that the German and Austrian women come in on an equal basis, because we expect them to bring with them the whole force of the woman movement of their countries."

Mrs. Landova-Stychova moved, also, that the Slavic races be represented by a Russian woman, as Russia had been unable to send anyone to the conference.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, attended the final session and led in singing national anthems, the Marine Band furnishing the music.

RAID MADE ON UNION'S OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nine offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America were raided here under direction of the state's attorney's office, following complaints of clothing manufacturers alleging extortion by certain union officials to prevent strikes.

Records and books of the union were taken to the state's attorney's office, and after the records have been sifted the case will be submitted to the grand jury, it was stated by Nicholas Michels, assistant state's attorney, last evening, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The unions affiliated locally with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America practically dictated who should and who should not make clothes, the records show, Mr. Michels declared. The unions, he said, decided whether or not a Chicago firm should make clothing for firms in Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Paul, Minnesota, and other places.

Mr. Michels said that the minutes of the union's joint board contained much of the matter that would be submitted to the grand jury.

NEW YORK PORT WORKERS RETURN

Insurgent Longshoremen Yield and End Strike—Old Scale Is Accepted—Union Refuses to Grant Benefits for Lost Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The four weeks' tie-up of the Port of New York ended yesterday when longshoremen returned to work on all piers except those controlled by coastwise lines. The strike was ended by the insurgents, who finally voted to return to work on the old scale of 65 cents an hour and $1 for overtime, ignoring the small increase of wages, which failed to satisfy them. They had previously demanded $1 an hour and $2 for overtime, and struck when the National Adjustment Commission granted them 70 cents an hour and $1.10 for overtime. The commission promised to reopen the case if the cost of living was not lowered by December 1.

As the men struck contrary to orders from their unions, they received no strike benefits, and it is estimated that there were about 30,000 men unemployed during the strike, at a loss of more than $4,000,000. The loss to shipping interests was estimated as amounting to $1,500,000 during the height of the strike. T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's organization, charged that I. W. W. agitators fomented the strike and were active throughout its duration in trying to prevent the men from returning to work.

Berlin Metal Workers Out

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press) — The metal workers today proclaimed a general strike. The Minister of Economy had intended to offer mediation between the men and the employers, but he has announced that he will not intervene in view of today's order to strike.

The strike is nearly general, although 3000 workmen of the Siemens-Holske plant returned to their jobs this morning. The strike is said to have been called in violation of the rules of the metal workers' union, which required a two-thirds majority of the workers on a vote to decree a general strike.

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3 well-rounded tablespoons Lowney's Cocoa
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2 cups flour
3 level teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift together flour, baking powder, cocoa and salt. Add to first mixture alternately with milk. Lastly vanilla. Roll on well-floured board. Part of dough may be rolled thick, part thin. Cut different shapes and sizes. Finish each biscuit with a nut or raisin. Bake in moderately hot oven.

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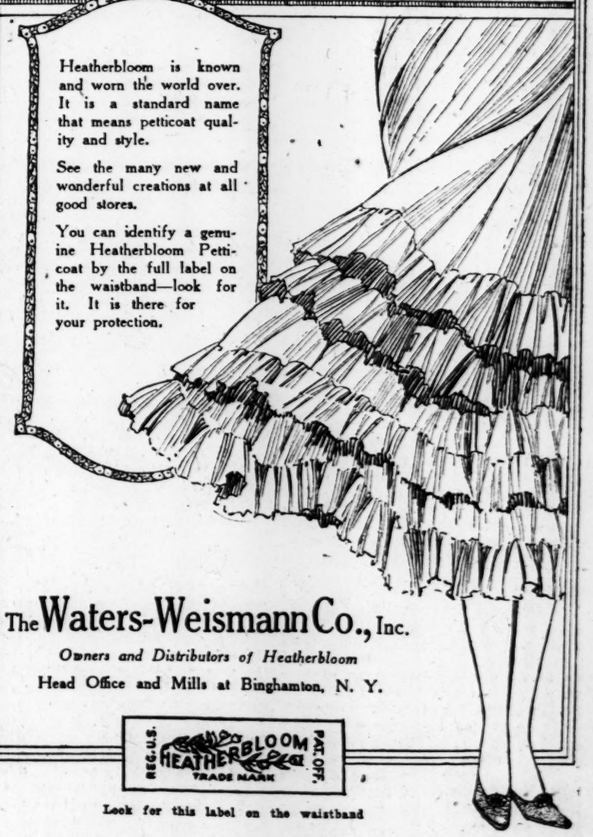

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PRAGUE'S WELCOME TO GREAT PATRIOT

Return of Dr. Edward Benez, the Foreign Minister, Resembled a Triumph Almost Unparalleled in Tzech History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Dr. Edward Benes made his début before the National Assembly the week following his return from the Peace Conference, and after four years of exile he was greeted by enthusiastic and cheering crowds. Indeed, his whole journey through Tzecho-Slovakia, from the frontier up to Prague, resembled a triumph, to which there is no parallel in all past Bohemian history except the triumphant return of President Masaryk to his country last December.

The day after his arrival in Prague, at an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, he took his oath to the Constitution as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic; this was a repetition of the oath he placed in the hands of the President at the time of the proclamation of the Provisional Government, and the occasion was a very solemn one. A week later he appeared before the National Assembly to give account of his work during the four years of war and during the eight or nine months he was representing the Nation at the Peace Conference; also to place before the National Assembly the Treaties of Peace with Germany and with Austria which he had signed on behalf of the Nation and which the National Assembly is now asked to ratify.

Commands Admiration

On the whole it can be said that he made more than a good impression. His exposé was eagerly awaited, and was received with the utmost gratification by all the members of the Assembly, who interrupted only to shout their approval or to applaud. A man of small stature, five years ago an insignificant and almost unknown professor of economics at a commercial college of Prague, and "privat-docent" in sociology and political science at the University of Prague—then an exile, working silently and quietly by the side of his teacher and friend, Professor Masaryk, for the independence of his country, while his wife was being dragged through Austrian prisons and his family persecuted, now the first Tzecho-Slovak Foreign Minister—he commands admiration and respect from his hearers, as he stands on the speaker's platform and slowly and in a quiet and dignified manner presents his arguments.

Dr. Benes' exposé may be roughly divided into two parts. The first was historical: it constituted a summary of the work of the emigrant revolutionaries, who, far from their homes, worked for and prepared the independence of their Nation. Here and there the Minister struck a personal note, expressing inner joy and personal satisfaction over the success achieved. He paid a high personal tribute to the President of the republic, Professor Masaryk, with whom and under whose guidance he worked during the war: "I want you to know," he said, "that our whole revolution was carried out under the practical and theoretical guidance and authority of President Masaryk. It was only thus that we were able to accomplish what we have accomplished."

Professor Masaryk's worthy pupil both in school and in politics, he paid a warm tribute to his master in words of profound admiration and love. The Assembly was moved. It was moved again and all rose to their feet as they heard Dr. Benes pronounce the name of General Stefanik, the astronomer-soldier-diplomatist, who for five years of exile worked so untiringly and successfully by the side of President Masaryk and Dr. Benes. "If we have freedom and peace today," Dr. Benes said, "Stefanik surely has done his lion's share in bringing them about."

He then went on to speak of the program set up by Professor Masaryk and carried out in the allied countries. It was evident that this part of his speech was not merely reminiscent. Dr. Benes is trying to build up new political traditions. By showing the methods employed by the group of workers of which he was a member, in international politics, he desired to show what the future Tzech international policy would be.

This he attempted to do more clearly and in concrete terms in the second part of his speech, defining the directions and aims of his future foreign policy. After setting forth the axiom that all Tzech foreign policy must rest on the basis furnished by Tzech history, and that its methods must be those which have proved most successful during the revolution, namely, those of honesty and fair play, of right, humanity, and justice, methods which must also be adopted in the inner politics of the country, he declared that Tzecho-Slovakia would continue to shape its foreign policy in agreement and friendship with its present allies, the nations of the entente and the United States. The war had established a community of ideals and aims between these nations and Tzecho-Slovakia.

Policy to Germany

The German problem, he continued, was a very vital one, for the young Republic. The Germany of today was not a final product; it would not be able to do much in the way of foreign policy. It was to their interests that their policy toward Germany should be one of correctness and fair play, but at the same time one that would not allow them to become an instrument in the hands of a more powerful neighbor. It was unnecessary to say that they would resist any attempt on the part of Germany to recreate her Pan-German policy.

Turning to Russia he said that in that case also her internal struggles would not allow of her becoming an appreciable factor in international politics for a long time to come. Moreover it was not possible to see what would be the outcome of the revolution. Under these conditions Dr. Benes considered it advisable that his government should maintain a special reserve in its relations with Russia; for the Russian problem, he claimed, was also one of the problems of their existence. They desired a speedy regeneration of the Russian State and Nation, and wished to cooperate with Russia in building up a great democratic, confederated state which would support their Slav policies. They had come into conflict with the Soviet Government against their will, and for the present it was, as it always had been, their policy not to interfere in the internal problems of other states.

No Threat to Magyars

Dr. Benes further expressed his desire to maintain the most cordial relations with Poland, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, and dealt with the relation of Tzecho-Slovakia to the two smaller, and up to the present unfriendly, neighbors, in the south, Austria and Hungary. He explained that Tzecho-Slovakia was quite willing and ready, now that the Treaty of Peace was signed, to maintain friendly relations with both nations. Economic interests would, he said, strengthen this good will, but they had had a lessen in history, and they would never forget that lesson. As to the Magyars he was quite conciliatory. If they decided to be fair, in their policy toward Tzecho-Slovakia it would, he considered, be to their interest to arrive at a "rapprochement." They would be entirely dependent upon their neighbors, and would be looking for an alliance which would guarantee their national existence. "We intend," he said, "to show them that we do not threaten their existence in any way at all. Once they understand that, they will help us to build up a new political system in central Europe, which will be based upon an understanding between ourselves, and the Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, and Poles, upon terms of absolute equality."

Dr. Benes next called the attention of the Assembly to the unsettled and disturbed social conditions of the world and derived from it a lesson in internal politics. The new Republic was beginning its life in extremely difficult circumstances, but Dr. Benes does not believe in the possibility of any great social crisis in the life of Tzecho-Slovakia any more than he believes in the overthrow of the present system of government in England or in the United States. "Ours," he declared, "is one of the most democratic states in Europe. It was created by our small man. It is his state. It was formed out of the struggles and sufferings of this small democratic man of Tzecho-Slovakia. There is no doubt as to the road we shall take in these matters in the future."

In fact, the whole speech was permeated by optimism. The Minister does not close his eyes to the problems the young Republic will have to face, but he feels certain that it will solve them successfully. There was only one note of disappointment in the whole speech: and that was when he referred to the Teschen district. The sentimental bonds, created by long years of oppression and denationalization of the Tzech in that district, as well as economic reasons, make the idea of severing this territory from the State of which it has formed a part for at least six centuries, especially repugnant to the Tzechs. But they hope that they will win the plebiscite, in spite of the Polish agitation which, they say, is being developed in that region.

PROMISING FUTURE IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Buxton's trenchant address delivered at Windhoek, in the course of his tour of the new southwest protectorate, has defined in clear terms the impending transfer of this great territory to the Union of South Africa. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Buxton, had a most cordial reception from the British garrison, British, colonial, and Boer settlers, and also from a very large gathering of German residents, who have now realized that everything has happened for the best, both for the prosperity of the country and their own very large landed and commercial interests which are in no way interfered with. All the natives, including Hottentots, Damaras, and Herreros, are delighted at the disappearance of the former cruel regulations, which included abnormally heavy punishments for even slight offenses, and gave them neither security of body nor property. All this has finally disappeared with the hoisting of the British South African flag.

The country has wonderful prospects: an Atlantic coastline of 1000 miles, with three good ports, backed by the sand dune belt, 50 miles deep, proved to have the richest diamondiferous deposits, washed in from vast submarine deposits within a few miles of the coast. Behind this, rising to from 3000 to 5000 feet, is a grand agricultural and cattle-rearing country, with mineral deposits, gold, copper, tin, and other base metals, now developing on the largest scale. The local diamonds are small in size, but of finest quality, and are found to the amount of 1,000,000 carats per year, value 40s. to 50s. per carat. Some thousands of tons of rich copper have been shipped from the Otavi and Tsumeb mines during the war, and this export is likely to be trebled during the next year or two, depending on freightage.

The new southwest Province of the Union of South Africa—with Rhodesia and Bechuanaland as its direct eastern neighbors—is likely to solve the question of bringing fresh settlers from British territories, to a very large extent, as on the inland plateaux the soil, water, and cattle food conditions, are in every way most favorable.

BILBAO CONGRESS A MARKED SUCCESS

Among the Features of Gathering of Spanish Savants Has Been Participation of French and Portuguese Representatives

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BILBAO, Spain—The annual gathering of the Spanish Association for the Advancement of Natural Science, held this year at Bilbao, has been extremely interesting and successful, and apart from the quality of the oratory of distinguished persons, and the visits of pleasure and instruction made to different places round about, the solid work accomplished by the different sections and the value of the papers read has been considerable. There is the feeling that this congress has been the most successful of all.

One of the features that has impressed itself strongly upon the gathering has been the importance and participation of the representatives of other countries, particularly the Portuguese. The latter were two, Costa Lobo and Dr. Gomez Teixeira, each of whom read interesting papers. Dr. Teixeira, who is honorary president of the University of Oporto, read a paper of an historical character on "The scientific life in Portugal, and the mathematical labors of Daniel da Silva." It appears that Costa Lobo has attended every congress of this association held in Spain, and has made himself a warm favorite among the Spanish savants, especially by his persistent declaration that in Portugal the love for Spain is very deep and very sincere.

Memories of Zaragoza

The presence of the French representatives at this congress at Bilbao has also been highly appreciated, and Rodriguez Carracido, rector of the Central University, makes mention of the fact that the first time the French natural scientists ever came to a Spanish congress was in 1908 when it was held at Zaragoza, about which city there cluster memories which are by no means equally agreeable to the French and Spanish, and the congress was held at a time when it was commemorating the glorious siege it sustained against the French during the war of independence in the early part of the nineteenth century. However, says Dr. Carracido, the noble French responded gallantly to the invitation that was given to them, which showed that in the Arragonese there was no rancor. France on that occasion sent the illustrious Arthur Chenin to represent the French Association, and from that time the famous savant had never missed representing his country at these gatherings.

The interest and diversity of the proceedings have been maintained in the most remarkable manner. One thing to be specially noted is the extent to which even Spaniards, who considered that they knew something of their own country, have been impressed by the remarkable progressive spirit with which Bilbao is animated, and the rapid strides she is making in the ways of modern civilization.

Bilbao and its district seems quite a different country from the central parts of the peninsula, and the thoughtful visitors who are here assembled again to see the agitation for decentralization of government, regionalism as it is called, from a new point of view. Bilbao is the headquarters of the province of Vizcayo (or Biscay when the Spanish literal formations and sounds are converted, the Vizcayans being virtually Basques), and the Vizcayans are only second to the Catalonians on the other northern side of Spain in their demand and agitation for regionalist control, as to which they sent a famous telegram to President Wilson a little while back.

Barcelona's Rival

Bilbao, commercially and in the way of progress, is the rival of Barcelona. One can understand these progressive ports, with great natural advantages and their people animated with a strong desire for work and advancement, feeling that they are the equal of any in Europe, desiring to be unfettered from all the wearying stupidities, dilatoriness, neglect, antique formalities, and eternal and useless politics of Castile. The two do not blend well; here are oil and water, and contrasting the Castilians and the people of the southern provinces with these keen northerners, some of the visitors understand even better than before the meaning of the old saying that Spain is not a nation, but just a collection of provinces, that the national spirit of a complete Spain is entirely missing.

This would seem to be an argument for regionalism, but, on the other hand, what is to become of the rest of the country if the best provinces quit, as it were, and go their way? It would not do. And it has to be remembered also that this problem has little or nothing to do with the prevailing European question of the little nations and their self-government, as it is often represented. Those "little nations" in general belong to the oppressed variety and have deep grievances, or pretend that they have, and for the most part they are suffering severely in the economic sense and want independence for their expansion.

Prosperous Provinces

But in the case of these northern Spanish provinces it is different. They suffer, it is true, or pretend that they do, from the disabilities and limitations imposed upon them by the monarchical government of Castile, and imply that, greatly as they have prospered, they would do so far more if they had independence, but the fact remains that they are even now the most prosperous and in many respects powerful provinces, and the feelings animating them are not those that animate the "little nations."

These things have been inevitably much discussed in the precincts of the halls in which the sectional meetings have been held at this congress, during the pleasure-instructional trips, at the evening feasts, and everywhere, and the Vizcayans may have mutely exercised some propaganda on their own behalf, while on the other hand the effect on large numbers of southerners must have been to make them feel they must keep a good hold on these northern people and bind them closely to their own interests.

The Regional Question

The glory of the Vizcayan region has, if possible, been enhanced among the visitors by all they have heard in the lectures delivered and the papers read at the congress of its struggling and determined past. Some of these have been of an impressive character. Of course the regional question is really a political question, but at the same time it is not an artificial party affair as are most others. It may therefore be discussed without strong party feelings. It is not, in the circumstances, without misgivings that the congress has observed some of the activities of Eduardo Dato, former Premier and leader of the official Conservative Party.

Mr. Dato, as president, has been keenly interested in this congress, and was one of the first on the spot to set the official and ornamental side of it to work, and his presence and assistance have been greatly appreciated. But now politics are very much in the air, and it would perhaps, be too much to expect Mr. Dato to seem oblivious to them.

Now the Nationalists or Regionalists of Bilbao have not been slow to state that Mr. Dato came here solely as president of the Association for the Advancement of the Natural Sciences, and in conjunction with the savants to assist at the opening of the congress, but, with the welfare of the congress only in view, the people of Bilbao have for the time being suppressed their political opinions entirely, and are greatly astonished that before leaving the district Mr. Dato should thus, as it were, conduct, on however modest a scale, a political campaign. Possibly in this idea there is some exaggeration, but anyhow it has been publicly put forward.

Unifying Railroads

The section of applied sciences has gone further into the question of the Spanish and Portuguese railways and their conformity with each other. It is a subject of considerable international significance. Spain for long has been toying with the difficult idea or proposition of converting the gauge of all her railways so that it may correspond with the great French and other European systems, in this way facilitating commerce.

The section has passed a resolution that it is desirable to have only a single gauge throughout the Iberian peninsula on railways of general use and importance; secondly, that an international Hispano-Portuguese commission should be appointed which should be assisted by all the competent organizations in both countries to consider thoroughly and report upon in the shortest possible space of time the question whether the railways of the two countries should be maintained at the 1.67 gauge or whether it would be better to reduce them to a 1.435 meters gauge to suit the continental system of central Europe. In the latter event the resolution suggested with the most delightful naïveté that the commission should put forward a detailed report showing how this was to be done, how the administration there was to be conducted, and what would be the guarantees required.

COMMUNIST PARTY GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Communist Party of America, recently organized from elements of the Socialist Party, which found the old party not revolutionary enough for them, now has some 50,000 members affiliated with it, so C. E. Ruthenberg, its national secretary, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at headquarters here. He said the party had large organizations in all the big industrial centers.

RUSSIANS LAND AT HARBOR IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERGORDON, Scotland—Invergordon had a more than ordinary cosmopolitan aspect a short while since, owing to the appearance on the streets of large numbers of the passengers of the White Star Liner S. S. Vedic. Among these passengers were several hundred members of the Slavo-British Legion and many civilians of various nationalities. The members of the Slavo-British Legion had a route march in the direction of Alness. According to the custom of their country these anti-Bolsheviki sang lustily in chorus stirring national airs while on the march. Altogether—although they could hardly be called "Sons of Anak"—they seemed a fit body of men and attracted considerable attention. This is not the first occasion on which Russians have been seen on the streets of Invergordon. Two years ago—it was not permissible to record the fact at the time—several thousands of Muscovites and Serbs, who had arrived by transport, marched through the burgh to the railway station, where they entrained for the south.

A Lithuanian, who was returning to his wife and two children in Bellshill, near Glasgow, where prior to the outbreak of the war, he was employed as a miner, said the majority of the people in Scotland had no idea of the chaotic state of Russia. In the early stages of the war he fought in the ranks of the army of the Tzar, and since the revolution was in the thick of it against Bolsheviki. He expressed himself as delighted to be clear of his native land, with all its unspeakable horrors, and declared that he wanted to be henceforth known as a Briton and not as a Russian.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S SWORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland—At a sale held in Inverness recently, the sword of Sir Francis Drake was disposed of. This weapon is considered to be the one which Queen Elizabeth presented to Drake on the occasion of his being knighted after his voyage round the world. The sword fetched 240 guineas.

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PORTUGAL AND ITS SPANISH RELATIONS

Situation Concerning Political and Economic Relations Abounds in Interesting and at the Same Time Delicate Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—After its increasing political difficulties of a domestic character, the next most interesting and important thing in Portugal at the present time is probably the perennial question of the nature and development of political and economic relations with Spain. The situation abounds in interesting and at the same time delicate points; the conditions have changed greatly from what they were a year or two ago, with Portugal in the war and Spain out of it. Outwardly relations have always been good during the recent difficult times and they have stood the severe test of the extensive German machinations. Spain showed good will to the sister state at the time when the latter entered actively into the European struggle, and generally has behaved well and tactfully ever since, when the circumstances have been extremely difficult, especially when Portuguese revolutionaries have been preparing their plans and conducting their operations from Spanish territory.

"Traditional Jealousy"

If the Spanish Government has sometimes not taken all the steps that might have been desired, it has, nevertheless, done marvelously well, and Portugal is correspondingly grateful. But with this the case, it is not to say that beneath the surface the old traditional jealousy and distrust, or much of it, does not remain. How could it be otherwise, with the one part of this homogeneous territory an old monarchy and the other a very new and disturbed republic, and with the one just emerged from the war, which she fears has done her no particular good, into which the other never entered? There was a period in the war, near the beginning of Portugal's participation in it, when there was a tendency in Spain to feel that the Lusitanian Republic, by this hot and active attachment to her great allies, was likely to achieve an enormous benefit for herself, and that this would be correspondingly prejudicial to Spain. Those were the days when there were glowing dreams of a future that seems farther off now than it did then, Spain does not envy Portugal now, and the latter is inclined to resent her situation and is sensitive about it. In such circumstances politicians and others must proceed warily.

And, despite all the apparent placidity of relations, it does not, perhaps, conduce to the most perfect tranquillity everywhere, when some extremists in both Spain and Portugal, but chiefly in Spain, are still frequently inclined to mention the reunion of the two states when discussing their ideals. The Catalonians, when they fall to talking over some of their regional and republican schemes, are disposed that way.

A Distant Ideal

It cannot be wholly wise—especially as it is presumably such a distant ideal—though it is supposed to be a belief of syndicalists and others that for the practice of their internationalism there could be no more admirable and convenient example than the fusion of Spain and Portugal as soon as circumstances permit—which means when, if ever, the syndicalists in each country have control. For this reason, and still more for others, the politics of the two countries have a considerable concern for each other, and sometimes result in a fair amount of reaction. If Spain went through any considerable transformation the effects might sympathetically be felt on her western flank.

And again there is an unpleasant disposition on the part of some people to be continually making attempts to revive the question of Olivenza, near the border, which was once Portuguese and is now Spanish. At every revolutionary and some other disturbances in Portugal this subject is vexatiously introduced, and the attempt is made to suggest that Portuguese patriots are longing for the recovery of the place, when, in fact, there are very few people, except the students and political societies of a specially militant character, that concern themselves with it at all. Yet, when the Portuguese prospects and desires at the Peace Conference were being discussed by these sections, resolutions were frequently passed urging that the Portuguese "claims" in this direction should be made a point in the new world settlement, as if the people in Paris could possibly concern themselves with an unnecessary affair which would certainly arouse the anger and opposition of Spain to the utmost.

The Case of Olivenza

The case is that it belonged to Portugal until 1801. It was then conquered by Spain, and at the termination of that war it was ceded to her in perpetuity. However, when Europe, after all its turmoil, was being readjusted in 1815, an agreement was made that Olivenza should be given back to Portugal. Spain, however, notwithstanding this agreement, has always kept a tight hold upon the place, and when, in the past, representations have been made concerning the understanding of 1815, the Spanish Government has always been ready with some excuse for retaining possession. Time seems to have made its own settlement, and Olivenza certainly does not seem worth a quarrel to anybody at this stage.

That is evidently the view of Egas Moniz, who recently gave an interview to the "Seculo" upon various matters connected with his term as Portuguese Minister at Madrid, and president of the Portuguese delegation at the Peace Conference, which he deals with in a new book he has just published. The interviewer asked him what his attitude was in regard to Olivenza, and he said he never concerned himself with it at all, considering that it would be stupid to raise such a question now while, as for dealing with it at the Peace Conference, that could not be done, if for no other reason than that Spain was not represented there. "There are other matters of far greater importance than Olivenza," said Mr. Moniz, "which we have to discuss with Spain. It would be a good thing if we were as well disposed to settle them as Spain is." That is a remark that has naturally caused much comment.

Treaty of Commerce

Two of these matters as between Portugal and Spain have recently been dealt with in the Portuguese newspaper. The "Seculo" has been discussing the desires of the Portuguese Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Spain, and urges that special attention ought to be given to the question of the fisheries, which constitute an appreciable source of Portuguese trade and wealth, through the extensive canning industry that is carried on. It is said that Spanish fishing boats are invading Portuguese waters in increasing numbers, and that Portugal, for the sake of her business and her dignity, cannot permit this sort of thing to be continued. However no serious difficulty is likely to arise upon such a question as this.

Another question that has been discussed is the increasing competition that Spanish ports are setting up against Lisbon and Oporto, especially the latter. In this matter it would appear that both the Spanish and the Portuguese are apprehensive of each other. The Portuguese are greatly concerned with the developments at Vigo, and the new railway lines that are to be constructed from there, linking up this port, so ideally situated for trans-Atlantic traffic with the center of Spain, and also with the French frontier. They have visions of Spain making this port perhaps the most important in Europe, and drawing away much trade from Oporto, on the development of which, accordingly, much money is to be spent in the future. It has been the custom in recent times for societies of all kinds to make representations to the government in the matter. The idea at the basis of the fears that have been expressed seems to have been much exaggerated.

WHITLEY COUNCIL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The first industrial council in the Commonwealth on the lines drawn up by the Whitley Committee in England, providing for representation for the worker on a governing body, has been established in New South Wales in the boot trade. The proposal for an equal number of representatives of manufacturers and workers has been approved by the Boot Manufacturers Association and the New South Wales branch of the Boot Trade Employees Federation. The introduction of the Whitley scheme is viewed with suspicion, however, by the New South Wales Labor Council. It has advised unions "to resist the adoption of this latest and most objectionable form of Labor exploitation."

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Augusto Cochrane de Alencar has accepted an invitation to become Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. He was formerly Brazilian Minister to Peru, and recently has held the post of Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

EFFORT TO IMPROVE INDIA'S COTTON

Report of Government Committee Lays Stress on Need to Enlarge and Strengthen Provincial Agricultural Departments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the autumn of 1917 the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the measures so far taken in order to produce cotton of improved staple in India, and to make recommendations. Its report was published in Calcutta early in the summer of 1919, and is now on sale in England. The composition of this committee was designed to include representatives of the several interests, official and commercial, chiefly concerned, and the numbers were sufficiently small to enable its work to be thoroughly and expeditiously carried out. The president was Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., agricultural adviser to the Government of India. Among the members were a representative of the Lancashire cotton industry, an Indian member and former chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, and agricultural and engineering experts.

One of the main points of the report is the insistence made upon the necessity for enlarging and strengthening the agricultural departments of the various provincial governments, with a view to improving the cotton crop. Stress is laid on the fact that general agricultural practice needs to be studied and improved, while at the same time there is a vast amount of research work to be done on problems which concern cotton growing both directly and indirectly. There appears to have been some overlapping between the administrative and research activities of the agricultural departments, and it is pointed out that research ought to be carried out by fully qualified officers, who are free to devote the whole of their time and energies to this highly specialized work. It is interesting to find here an example of the increasing value that is coming to be placed in all industries upon systematic investigation and the practical application of its results.

Better Irrigation

The committee deals with the improvement of cotton by means of better irrigation, but, with one exception, confines itself to minor projects. The one large irrigation scheme referred to is the proposed building of a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur. The committee is of opinion that, if this project were carried out, large quantities of long stapled cotton could be grown under irrigation in Sind. When you touch irrigation, however, you are dealing with what is most vital to certain parts of India, and the effect of any scheme upon the water supply of other areas must be carefully considered. It is no use securing water for cotton growing, be it ever so remunerative, if thereby you are going in any dangerous degree to curtail the amount of water available for growing foodstuffs. The building of the Sukkur barrage will naturally, therefore, have to be considered by the Indian Government in the light of its effect on the general water supply.

It is clearly laid down that in any plans for the improvement of cotton, the interests of the cultivator are paramount, and steps must be taken to insure his obtaining the higher price which the better cotton commands. The committee would achieve this by organizing and controlling markets, where the cultivator can readily get into touch with buyers, and where he will be protected against unscrupulous dealing. One reason why improved cotton does not always realize the price it deserves, is that inferior cotton gets mixed with that of good quality, and the whole is sold under a name or mark supposed to imply an improved variety.

Control of Seed Supply

Mixing may take place accidentally, through the careless mixing of seed and the consequent sowing of mixed varieties. This difficulty could be overcome by a strict government control of the seed supply. More often mixing is the result of careless handling at the ginneries and presses, when different qualities are baled up together; or else it is done deliberately, with fraudulent intention.

Such practices are bound in the long run to react on the price paid to the farmer. Spinners refuse to pay high prices for cotton which pretends to be of good quality but is frequently mixed with poor stuff, and so the farmer cannot get the price he properly deserves for his improved cotton and is discouraged from planting it, as it is often more troublesome to grow than the inferior kinds. The committee recommends a system of licensing ginneries and presses, whereby a certain standard of efficiency would be demanded before a license was granted, and the license would be revoked when deliberate malpractices were proved.

In order to regulate dealing in cotton, apart from the local cotton markets, it is proposed that an East India Cotton Association should be formed in Bombay. There are already several small cotton associations, but there is no one body that is fully representative of the industry, and can assume control. The association would establish and administer regulations for dealing in futures, and would superintend frequent periodical settlements, no doubt on similar lines to those of the other great cotton markets in the world. The cotton market in Liverpool, for instance, has reached a remarkably high pitch of efficiency with very valuable results to the trade. Great advantage would accrue to the Indian cotton trade from a similar system of organization and control.

A Central Cotton Committee

In addition to the proposed cotton association, it is recommended that a central cotton committee should be set up. This body would have very wide advisory powers. It would be composed of agricultural and other government officials, and of representatives of the trade. It is contemplated that it would advise as to the granting or forfeiting of licenses for ginneries and presses, initiate research work, advise as to the organization and control of markets, and make recommendations on any matter that it felt affected the cotton-growing industry as a whole. Such a body, embracing as it would both official and unofficial members, would form a valuable liaison between the government and the cotton trade.

The committee toured extensively through the cotton-growing areas of India and heard very full evidence. It undoubtedly probed thoroughly all matters that came within the terms of reference, and its work should have far-reaching results for the good of the Indian cotton trade.

SINN FEINERS IN MOUNTJOY PRISON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Two of the Sinn Fein prisoners concerned in the recent outbreak in Mountjoy prison were charged in the police court with "being, with about 20 other men, unlawfully assembled within Mountjoy prison and committing damage to the property therein." The men refused to recognize the Court or to remove their headgear, which had to be done for them by the police. The total damage is estimated at some £300.

The chairman of the Prisons Board states that political treatment is only granted to prisoners by favor of the Lord Lieutenant. Ameliorative treatment has been granted to some of the prisoners, but a difficulty presented itself when the same treatment was claimed by all the prisoners fighting upder the banner of Sinn Fein. Men found guilty of inciting to murder or assaulting the police could not receive such treatment, and the Prisons Board had no power to deal with such a matter. Irish prisoners were better treated than prisoners in England, and the wardens had instructions to handle the prisoners as gently as possible.

The above bears out what was recently stated in The Christian Science Monitor, viz., that Sinn Feiners do not regard crime, committed in the cause of Sinn Fein, as crime, but merely as part of their political program.

TERMS OF SEAMEN'S SETTLEMENT ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The conference following the recent seamen's strike has resulted in an amicable settlement of the outstanding difficulties, and an agreement has been signed between the seamen and shipowners representing 95 per cent of the Australian tonnage. The terms of settlement include the following: increase of 35s. a month to all ratings; eight-hour day for seamen; leave in home port; flat rate of 2s. 6d. an hour for overtime; fourteen days' holiday a year and full pay; fixed meal hours; accommodation according to the Navigation Act; while working on coal or cargo, a seaman is to have wage raised to wharf-laborer's pay in the port in which the work is done.

Coastal shipowners of New South Wales protest that it will be impossible for them to run their small craft under the last provision, and they are unwilling to sign the agreement.

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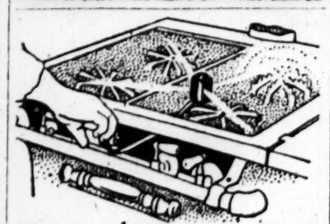

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All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths.....each **4.75, 6.00** and **7.00**
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All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins.....doz. **6.75, 8.00** and **9.50**
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Heavy All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths:
Size 2x2 yards.....regularly 9.00, 11.50 and 12.50, **7.50, 9.00** and **10.00**
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Size 2x3 yards.....regularly 12.50, 15.00 and 17.50, **10.00, 12.00** and **14.00**

Heavy All Linen Satin Damask Table Napkins.....doz. **10.00, 12.50** and **15.00**
regularly 12.50, 15.00 and 18.00

Irish Union Linen Sheets, hemstitched.....pair **9.50** and **14.50**
regularly 14.00 and 20.00

Irish Union Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched.....regularly 3.75, pair **2.75**

Turkish Bath Towels.....regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50, doz. **3.50, 4.50** and **6.00**

Hemmed Huck Towels.....regularly 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00, doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **3.75**

Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. **3.00, 4.50** and **6.00**
regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50

Twilled Kitchen Towels, name woven in red.....doz. **6.00** and **7.50**
regularly 7.50 and 10.00

Irish Glass Towels, name woven in red.....doz. **4.50** and **6.00**
regularly 6.00 and 7.50

Union Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50**

Union Linen Crash Toweling. regularly 30c, yard **20c**

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Less Than Present Manufacturers' Prices

HEMMED SHEETS		HEMMED CASES	
Size 54x90...regularly 1.50,	**1.25**	Size 45x36. regularly 50c, ea.	**40c**
Size 72x90...regularly 2.00,	**1.75**	Size 54x36. regularly 60c, ea.	**50c**
Size 81x90...regularly 2.25,	**1.90**		

"Blanket Week"

There are still many Blankets, Comfortables and Spreads

At 20% to 33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices

White Blankets with Pink or Blue Borders:
Single size.....regularly 7.50, 9.50 and 13.00, pair **5.00, 7.00** and **9.75**
Double size.....regularly 9.00, 10.50 and 14.50, pair **6.00, 7.50** and **10.50**
Grey Blankets with Pink or Blue borders.....pair **6.50, 7.50** and **8.50**
regularly 9.00, 10.50 and 11.50

Plaid Blankets.....regularly 9.00 and 10.50, pair **6.50** and **7.50**

Comfortables of Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....regularly 4.75, each **3.75**

Comfortables of Figured Silkoline, cotton filled, with plain borders.....each **5.50**
regularly 7.50

Comfortables of Dotted Silk Mull in solid color, cotton filled.....each **8.50**
regularly 11.50

Comfortables of Dotted Silk Mull in solid colors, wool filled.....each **12.50**
regularly 16.50

Bed Spreads, crochet hemmed, Marseilles pattern.....each **1.65** and **1.95**
regularly 2.00 and 2.65

Bed Spreads of Satin Marseilles, hemmed.....each **3.75** and **5.00**
regularly 5.00 and 6.75

Bed Spreads of Satin Marseilles, scalloped.....each **5.00** and **6.50**
regularly 6.75 and 8.50

A CATHEDRAL SEEN FROM ABOVE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is said, that when the site of the present Salisbury Cathedral was chosen, the Bishop, in order to silence a controversy, drew his bow from the battlements of the cathedral castle at Old Sarum, vowing that where his arrow fell, there on that spot should rise the walls of a great cathedral to stand as a monument for succeeding generations. But in that early century, as he looked down from Old Sarum over the great sweep of Salisbury Plain, could he have pierced the mists which enshrouded the unfoldment of the ages—with what wonder would he have seen the great flying camps, which in the day of Armageddon dotted that same plain; those great aerodromes where some of the finest of Britain's youth—yes, and of Canada's too—learned to navigate the air; and, having learned, turned to the battle-line in France with all the freshness of a newly acquired dominion; Stonehenge and Lakedown, Old Sarum, Netheravon and Doscombe Down! What memories of early flying these names bring to many a Canadian airman.

What if that other Bishop of Salisbury, in the sixteenth century, as he stood on the steps of the chancel in that magnificent piece of architecture, the present Salisbury Cathedral, and with impassioned speech championed the cause of the New Learning (and afterward with Cranmer suffered imprisonment for it)—what if he could have seen the day when this same cathedral would be in the center of a great aerial activity, when from the first gray light in the morning, until the ground mists settled heavy in the evening, aeroplanes would be continually passing and re-passing over the church, circling the great spire, flying low over its chapter-house and cloister-court, and sometimes skimming the roof of the nave, so that their wings threw sudden shadows in the golden sunlight that streamed through the great windows on to the stone floor.

A High Commission

The average airman is an "early bird"; and long before sunrise the camp was astir, while in the misty light one could distinguish the machines in front of the hangars, with the mechanics busy around them, filling the tanks and trying out the engines, adjusting a camera on one machine and on another oiling a balky machine gun. Propellers were turning, and here and there a solitary machine went up, circled the "drome" and landed again, like some huge bird loath to venture far from its bare nest, and returning, as if to waken its fellows with its hoarse drone. The official order to commence flying having come from the officer in charge, we were soon in the air with orders to photograph that wonderful pile, Salisbury Cathedral; and as we rose above the camp buildings the huge bulk of the church stood out against the horizon, with its great spire catching the first reddish beams of the sun.

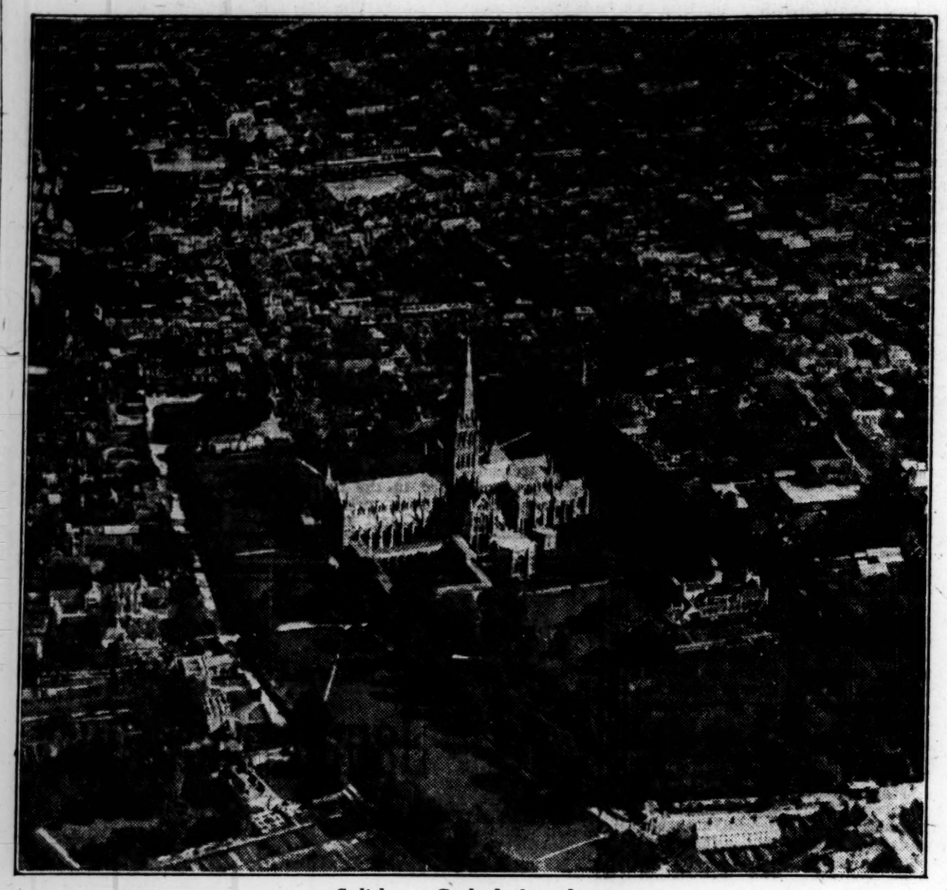
It is quite surprising how quickly when in the air one loses the sense of being a great distance above the earth, for almost as soon as the trees and buildings are passed one gains the sense of actually navigating a substance, and the thought of being a couple of thousand feet in the air never seems to occur. The impression is that of gliding swiftly over a body of water, clear like crystal, at the bottom of which one sees a glorious landscape; while the wind sets the wires of the machine singing and beats insistently at one's helmet. Our machine was a fast one and the cathedral was soon in full view beneath us, looking snow white in the early morning sun. As we drank in the gorgeous picture which lay below in its incomparable setting of Wiltshire Hills, that great achievement of thirteenth century art which had stood through the dark days and stormy weather, the rain and sunshine of 700 years, and now looked almost dazzling in the sun's clear slanting rays, seemed almost the symbol of a righteous cause, weathering those days of stress and emerging bathed in the white light of a higher humanity.

The Great Vista

What a thing of moods is a cathedral to the aerial visitor! The perfectly orthodox tourist lingers long over the beauties of arch and pillar, of façade and pinnacle; but not so the airman. In the air one gains impressions rapidly, and before detail is even distinguishable the outstanding characteristic has impressed itself on one's thought. Approaching the cathedral from the east, not a single shadow was discernible; and as we looked down the great building seemed full of light, like a great jeweled cross in its dark setting. The spire and the roofs of nave and chancel gleamed like the whitest of marble, and every least pinnacle shared its generous supply of sunshine, while no: even in the nooks of the massive walls were any lurking shadows discernible. Very soon our course had carried us past the church and well over the town, and we circled sharply back again. But what sudden mood had come over our objective? For now, as we flew back from the opposite direction, the church—as it stood between us and the sun—had suddenly become stern and forbidding, frowning on our familiarity from its now heavy shadows.

We had been detailed to obtain a perfect plate of this building, and for nearly an hour we flew about making one exposure after another from different angles. One minute we were facing the western façade or peeping into the cloister-court with its quaint stones, at another approaching from the northeast, the carefully kept close was in full view with its spreading trees and graveled walks. And that close wall—had not the stones in it been brought from the ruins of Old Sarum itself, when the present structure replaced that old minster rich in its associations of Saxon kings?—and before we turned the nose of our machine toward the aerodrome again, the chapter-house and the cloister-court seemed as familiar to us as if we had sat there in the dignity of solemn assembly or walked the length of those arched cloisters in clerical cassock and cap.

Reluctantly we directed our machine back toward the aerodrome, and the scene faded rapidly behind us. But one turned involuntarily to gaze again on that lovely picture, and a great sense of wonder and respect arose for the unsurpassed standard of architecture and workmanship which had made possible, in what might be termed the dawn of English history, a building of such magnitude and beauty. For could one not see in the almost immediate background the struggle of Richard the Lion with the infidel in Palestine, and that historic July day which saw the dramatic climax of the long struggle between the barons and the King—when, at Runnymede, John attached the Royal Seal to that foundation stone of Anglo-Saxon liberty—Magna Charta.



Salisbury Cathedral and town

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATORS

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Methods by which the graduate schools of universities in the United States may be improved was the principal subject to be discussed at the twenty-first annual conference of the Association of American Universities, which opened a three-day session at the Ohio State University yesterday. Fifty-seven educators, representing 16 educational institutions from all parts of the country, were in attendance.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN FRENCH FINANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Numerous and serious are the problems, created by the war, which it will be necessary to solve with as brief a delay as possible. Several of them are of vital interest for France. From a financial, industrial and commercial point of view the French horizon is charged with heavy clouds, and three authors in particular have recently striven to indicate both the dangers threatening the country and the best means of avoiding them. In "L'Argent et la Richesse," Georges Deherme has undertaken the study of the great financial problems with which France is now confronted.

The total cost of the war is calculated to be more than 1,000,000,000,000 francs—600,000,000,000 francs for the countries of the entente and 400,000,000,000 francs for the Central Empires! Now, according to Mr. Deherme's assertions, economists value the total mass of gold in the world to amount to 45,000,000,000 francs, of which the United States held about a third before American intervention. From this fact one can easily realize the proportion of paper money issued by the belligerent nations. France comes first in order, having issued 40,000,000,000 francs of paper money when Germany, at the conclusion of the armistice, had only put into circulation 18,000,000,000 of marks.

The question of how to reduce this formidable amount of paper money is a difficult one to answer, and Mr. Deherme declares that fiduciary inflation will only diminish slowly in France owing to the defective banking system of the country. In his opinion an issue of paper money is both a "dissimulated confiscation" and a "loan." It overthrows all social relations and mortgages the future. The only excuse for having recourse to this system is the necessity of insuring public security, but once the crisis is more or less safely passed, it is indispensable to bring fiduciary circulation back to a normal figure.

Mr. Deherme affirms that the rise of the rate of exchange is a result of the critical situation of French finances. France is, for much raw material, tributary to the United States and England. Now, the pound sterling worth 25 francs 22 centimes before the war is now worth 34 francs, whilst the dollar of 5 francs 18 centimes is now worth more than 8 francs. Thus it is easy to calculate the loss France sustains when obliged to import!

The writer then passes to the question of French loans which amount to no less than 130,000,000,000 francs. Now, in spite of the optimistic declarations of Mr. Klotz and of Mr. Loucheur, Mr. Deherme deems that it is most probable that France will only receive from her enemies a capital corresponding to the quarter or the fifth of its war expenses. It will, therefore, be necessary to have recourse to heavy taxation to fill up the gap; and this, he declares, will signify no less than the partial confiscation of private fortunes!

How can one remedy the situation? By one method, which is that advocated also by Mr. Ribot and by many French leaders who have their country's welfare at heart: "by increasing the general revenues by the most productive work, viz., by the best organized work equipped with a powerful capital."

COLLEGE EDUCATION URGED FOR WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Prof. W. C. McElroy, an authority on American history, emphasized strongly, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, the need for revising educational facilities in order that men of ambition in the humbler walks of life may feel that the universities are open to them as freely as to men in better financial standing.

"Our colleges have the means and equipment second to none in the world, but have been drawing their men from families, for the most part, of recognized social standing," he said. "What the colleges themselves need is to broaden out and send the leaven of higher education through the masses of the Nation.

"Democracy has never had its full test in the world's largest republic. It stands upon the education of the proletariat, and with no other weapon can we subdue the Reds who are even now calling the Constitution a seventeenth century document."

INCREASE IN ROAD FUNDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —More than $600,000,000 is available in the United States for construction of hard surface roads in 1920, according to a statement by the Department of Agriculture. This sum is more than four times the amount estimated for 1919. Expenditure of the fund, the department announced, is dependent only on the ability of the railroads to furnish enough cars to transport material.

COOPERATIVE STORES FOR POLICE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A series of cooperative stores has been planned as part of the work of the home service division of the Police Department for the exclusive benefit of policemen and their families. J. Stevens Ulman, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been appointed special deputy commissioner in charge of this work.

Mr. Ulman says that facilities for the purchase of foods and other necessities at approximately 3 per cent above the wholesale price will be provided for by the division. A storeroom for supplies will be opened in each precinct station house. Five stores will be started in the Brooklyn precincts soon, with others to follow. The overhead charges will be met by the 3 per cent margin. Cards will be issued so that members of the patrolmen's families may buy supplies.

PROTECTION FOR ARMENIANS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —"The condition in Armenia continues precarious, the people still at the mercy of the Turks and Tartars, unless it be in southern Armenia, bordering on the Mediterranean, where there are British and French troops," said Miran Sevasly, Armenian representative in the United States, on Monday.

"Here is a nation," said Mr. Sevasly, "that has held aloft the standard of Christendom and civilization in the Near East for upward of 15 centuries. It fought on the side of the Allies in Palestine, in the Caucasus, arresting the onward march of the Turks against British legions on the Euphrates, contributed more than 100,000 men to the Russian front in the beginning of the World War, and sent a legion to fight on the historic plains of Champagne and of Picardy, for doing which about $00,000 men, women, and children were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Turks. And having incurred all these sacrifices, Armenia is again abandoned to the tender mercies of the abominable Turk."

GERMAN VALUABLES BROUGHT TO SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — A small yacht under the German flag, proceeding under sail as well as by motor, arrived in Malmo about September 20. The yacht reported Kiel as its place of origin and bore the name Piet Hein. It was evident that this was not an ordinary commercial craft, the yacht being apparently fitted up for pleasure-sailing. About 60 small packages were entered at the customshouse, part of them containing silverware and other valuables amounting to a large sum. The crew is supposed to be made up of four German officers and the object of the trip was said to be to put into safety some valuables, which otherwise would have to be given up.

MOVE AGAINST POOLROOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolina—With the avowed purpose of discouraging commercial poolroom proprietors here, the City Council has voted to place a tax of $250 on the first table, $300 on two tables, and $60 on each additional table. Poolrooms operated by an incorporated club, fraternal or religious organization which charges a membership or club fee, will be only nominally taxed.

This Entire Building Devoted Exclusively to Footwear for Men, Women and Children

This latest addition to Detroit's business structure is one of the show spots of dynamic Detroit. In this building is incorporated every convenience and store service feature known to modern architectural plans.

Write for our Fall and Winter catalog.

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Woodward and Adams Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold Exclusively in Detroit by

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Second and Third Floors—Men's Building

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239 WOODWARD AT CLIFFORD

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"FROLASET CORSETS"

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We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in SMART APPAREL guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 39 to 56.

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"MADE GOOD SINCE 1885"

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

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DETROIT, MICH.

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Do Your Holiday Shopping *Early*

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GLOVES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HOSIERY IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS

Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

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Corsets to meet your Individual Requirements

"Anita" and "Tailor-Made-Girl"

138 Farmer St., Shop 12, Detroit

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DETROIT, MICH.

177-179-181 Woodward Avenue

Smart Suit Blouses

We are showing an unusually interesting selection of new blouses for wear with the new Fall Suits, in the most effective models of the blouse designers. The colorings and color combinations are very attractive and with lovely little touches of lace and embroidery, produce effects which are exceptionally charming.

The prices range from $7.95 to $45.00 and higher

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For cheery, warm, lasting fires order some of our "Britelite" cannel coal, or Northern Michigan hard, body, seasoned wood.

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Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient Location. Efficient Service.

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A Coat of Suede Cloth and Chamois

Is adapted to every type of woman. The Aviatrix is becoming, smart and extremely useful. Of soft toned leather-like suede cloth, it comes in natural leather, seal brown and taupe. Body and sleeves are lined with genuine chamois.

The Aviatrix is 36 inches long, belted with flare effect and has inverted pleat in the back. Sizes 16 to 40.

Coat just as illustrated, with Australian opossum collar and cuffs, $5.00.

With natural raccoon collar and cuffs, $5.00.

Delivered post paid anywhere in the U. S.

Descriptive Booklet with Samples of Materials Sent on Request

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Glad to play selections over.

Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered.

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No waiting.

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Walk-Over Boot Shops

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Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade.

DETROIT

Fall Rains are forerunners of Winter snows.

PROTECT your uncovered merchandise with GOSS WATERPROOF COVERS.

J. C. Goss Co. Woodbridge at Bates Detroit

WAYS FOR WOMEN TO HELP OUTLINED

"Citizens' Plattsburg" at Boston Indicating How Coming New Voters Will Take Up Their Citizenship Responsibilities

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Certain more or less definite, constructive movements, indicating some of the ways in which women voters will probably take up their full citizenship responsibilities, are crystallizing in this citizenship school," says Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of the "Citizens' Plattsburg" in session this week in Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. "It is not our intention to train women to become aldermen or selectmen, but to search out and carefully study those ways in which women as plain voting citizens may be busy for the community's welfare.

"We desire to fit ourselves as intelligent lay agencies for promoting and working out the various undertakings of community betterment. Housekeeping has been the primary activity of woman. We are now to have the opportunity of extending our housekeeping function to include the whole community. This feminine faculty can easily operate. In the towns, for instance, the local officials and as for that, all the men citizens, give the best part of their day to their own business or profession, and give what is left in the evening to the running of town affairs. The women, on the other hand, are, in a large measure, able to give much attention through the day to a consideration of the upkeep of the streets, the management of the schools, housing conditions and so on.

"It is evident from what Mr. John J. Mahoney, the immigrant education agent of the State Board of Education, told us Tuesday, that very few of the towns and cities in the Commonwealth realize the unusual opportunity presented by the recent enactment of a state law providing for state aid to every town and city in establishing Americanization classes. The subsequent decision of the Americanization committee of the State Suffrage Association, to see that local conferences are held in the towns and cities to help the people see the need of Americanization work and so have a demand created for the State's cooperation, which is ready and waiting, may be said to be a direct development of these 'Plattsburg' meetings."

In the discussion following yesterday's addresses on city and town government, it became quite evident that classes or conferences are also quite sure to be organized in various parts of the State, to study the laws on education, the administration or non-administration of those laws, the local management of school affairs and the standards which obtain. It was asserted during the session that the maintaining of an efficient school system is without a question the most vital function of the local government.

Though citizenship institutes have already started in a few cities in Massachusetts, the "Citizens' Plattsburg" is intended to stand as a state institute to lead the way for the holding of a large number of local institutes in all parts of the State, carrying through the winter months at least, perhaps longer. The increased attendance at each succeeding session of this week's meetings, and the statements made by those attending, have plainly shown that the women are very eager to have all of this sort of thing that is possible. As a result a course of six lectures on "The Federal Government" have been arranged for six places in and near Boston, beginning next week.

In addressing the class on the "City Beautiful" yesterday, Ralph Adams Cram, a social worker, pointed out that the city beautiful does not simply mean beautiful streets, buildings and so on, but it means first of all character on the part of the citizens which will bring about beauty as a natural result.

KANSAS TO HAVE WOMEN'S SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas League for Women Voters has been completely organized and in the course of the next few weeks expects to open instruction classes in American citizenship throughout the State, extending the schools to every county and every community as rapidly as possible. The complete plans for the women's citizenship schools have been made and the course of study for the schools is being worked out and will be ready as soon as the schools are actually ready to open.

The schools are to give instruction in American citizenship, loyalty, patriotism, institutions and laws to the women voters of the State. The purpose is to teach the women the fundamentals of American governmental systems, state laws and particularly the laws relating to women and children. The schools are to be non-partisan. The instructors are to be college professors, teachers in the public schools and lawyers and newspaper men, until the league can train its own teachers who will take charge of the schools.

STEAMERS MAY BE USED FOR LODGINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — Clearing operations have begun on the site of the new Detroit Biltmore Hotel, a 22-story building to cost $8,000,000, which is expected to relieve a serious room shortage. Work will be begun within the month on another 550 room hotel. The rapid growth of the city as an industrial center has made it practically impossible to take care of thousands of visitors. Arrangements are now under way to tie up several of the large Great Lakes passenger steamers and throw them open to both transient and permanent guests for the winter. Scarcity of labor is severely handicapping the building of private homes. A shortage of 25,000 dwellings has been officially reported.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MILK MEN

New York Dealers to Be Asked What Part of Increased Prices Will Appear in Their Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The increased cost of milk is being investigated by federal, state and city authorities. A special assistant United States Attorney who has been inquiring into the general food situation is now studying the milk question, and Health Commissioner Copeland, as chairman of the Governor's fair milk price committee, who declares that the increased prices will cost consumers in the city $1,000,000 during November, will conduct a hearing today, at which milk company officials will have an opportunity to answer these specific questions:

The November price to the farmer advanced on November 1 only 20 cents per hundred pounds, or about four-tenths of a cent per quart. What additional cost is just on this account?

Does the 17½ cents price for Grade B milk, 1½ cents higher than in October, mean that the purchaser of one quart will have to pay 18, and if so, how much income will the companies derive from this fact.

How many employees are affected by the new salary schedule, and how much?

What additional cost does this schedule justify?

With the new prices costing the consumer $1,000,000 more, what increase will the companies' profits show over October?

If the people will endure the added burden and buy an equal amount of milk, deducting the additional pay to the farmer and the additional cost of distribution due to increased pay for employees, what will be the increased income of the distributor?

At yesterday's hearing in the investigation of the State Department of Food and Markets, John J. Dillon, former State Commissioner of Food and Markets, said that milk now selling for from 17½ to 30 cents a quart could be sold for from 10 to 12 cents, if bought at the stores under a proper system of distribution. Such a system could be worked out by the department, the Legislature, the people and local civic organizations, if politics did not enter into the equation so largely. The department, he thought, had outlived its usefulness and was steeped in partisan politics.

MAINE VOTES $100 BONUS FOR SOLDIERS

AUGUSTA, Maine—An act providing a bonus of $100 for about 30,000 Maine men who served in the war and a resolve making November 11, Armistice Day, a legal holiday in this State, were passed by the Senate yesterday in concurrence with the House.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BILL'S PROGRESS

Measure Having for Its Purpose Acquisition of Grand Trunk System Now Before Senate—Premier Favors the Transfer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A bill having for purpose the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway system is now before the Canadian Senate, having received its third reading in the House in the early hours of Wednesday morning. This result was not reached until five amendments had been offered and voted on, the government each time obtaining a majority. The third reading in the House was carried by a majority of 31, the figures being, for the bill, 84; against, 53.

The bill will be debated in the Senate for a couple of days and maybe for a longer period. It is known that several senators sitting on the government side of the Chamber, intend to vote against the measure, but it is generally believed that the bill will be passed by a small majority.

In a letter read by the leader of the Senate, Sir James Lougheed, from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, the latter stated that the rumor that he was not in sympathy with the measure was utterly unfounded. "Had that been the case," added the Prime Minister, "the bill would not have been introduced in Parliament." Sir Robert pointed out that the negotiations had been commenced by him in London two years ago and they had only been entered into because the only other alternative was to allow the Grand Trunk Railway to pass into the hands of a private company, thereby putting all the railways under one company which would have constituted a situation so dangerous as to be almost a mena e. "The government," declared Sir James Loughead, "had a mandate from the people to acquire the railway system."

One Senator, Lynch Staunton, announced that at the proper time he intended to move the following amendment to the bill:

"Provided that, if the determined value of the preference and common stock, in the aggregate, exceeds £7,414,700, the new guaranteed stock to be issued a herein provided shall not exceed the face value of £7,414,700.

"Provided, further, that the arbitrators shall not increase the amount of the award by reason of the fact that the new guaranteed stock is to be 4 per cent, but shall regard that as equivalent in value to so much gold coin."

WASTE OF MOONEY FUNDS IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Not a dollar of the money collected in Seattle for the "Mooney defense committee" ever reached that disbursing agency, according to William Short, president of the State Federation of Labor, who declares that the $9600 thus collected has been squandered for private purposes. He says false pretense was used in collecting funds for Mooney after the activities were officially ordered closed. He is corroborated in this by I. W. Buck, secretary, who was elected at the Bellingham convention by the radicals.

The statement, which is signed by Messrs. Short and Buck, decries the flagrant "commercialism of Mooney's misfortune by a few men," and says their action "should arouse the disgust and contempt of every real unionist in the State."

Although all Mooney defense committees were discharged on October 15 by the Central Labor Council and their activities closed, "former members," the statement reads, "are obtaining money from local unions and members of organized Labor under false pretenses."

LEGISLATOR HELD IN BEER RUNNING CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frank J. Seif Jr., member of the Illinois Legislature and a bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was recently ordered held to await action by the grand jury for violation of the United States statutes in transporting intoxicating liquor into dry territory, his bond being fixed at $10,000, by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court.

Judge Landis had been investigating a number of cases of beer running from Wisconsin into Illinois, and among the last individuals he called was Seif. The judge asked him if he had received $234 worth of beer which had been billed to him. Seif surprised the court by declaring that he refused to answer, standing on his constitutional rights. After giving instructions that a transcript of the proceedings he sent to the chief bailiff of the Municipal Court and another to the Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, Judge Landis ordered Seif held to the grand jury. He refused to consider a plea for a reduction of the bonds on the ground that Seif was a lawmaker.

OPPOSITION LEADING IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—So far the indications as to the final results of the general election in Newfoundland point to a defeat of the government, the constituencies counting at present going for the the most part for the Opposition, while the northern districts such as Bonavista and Twillingate have always been conceded to the Opposition.

Already Bay de Verds with two members and Harbor Grace with three members, have been declared for the Opposition. R. A. Squires, the Opposition leader, is leading in the count for St. John's West.

HOARDING BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

Attorney-General, While Trying to Free Commodities, Urges People to Curtail Purchases and to Increase Production

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in a statement issued yesterday in advance of the fair price conference called by Governor Sproul, declared that profiteering and hoarding were responsible for a considerable part of the prevailing high prices. He said it had been the policy of his department, whenever possible, to force hoarded goods into the normal channels of trade.

Speaking before a meeting of the fair price committee, mayors of cities and state officials of Pennsylvania, he declared that if the people would increase their saving by 10 per cent, the cost of living would fall 20 per cent in a short time.

Mr. Palmer attacked the "buy now" campaign, declaring that "our job is to wait, both in our interest and in the interest of the Nation and the world at large, that the demand may be lightened." He called upon "the plain people" to wear their old clothes a little longer, and to refuse to buy until production had caught up with the demand. This, he assured the officials, was one of the principal means of ending the spectacle of "the dog chasing its tail around in a circle." Unless the people themselves take this step, the Attorney-General said, the Nation cannot expect to have anything but discontent and disorder.

Mr. Palmer urged that the country vigorously support "some of the new proposed legislation which would place the strong arm of the federal government over powerful corporations." He spoke of the proposed licensing of institutions doing an interstate business and the pending bills providing for marking production costs on package goods. If the production costs are known, he said, "the American trait of being stubborn will end a lot of gouging, for few of us would be driven into anything."

Labor was called to account for any lethargy in production by Mr. Palmer. He branded idlers as "sinners" and declared idleness could result in only one thing at this time, discontent.

"If we could get money and Labor both to working every day," he said, "giving an honest day's labor for an honest day's wage, for only six months, every one of these problems would be solved, because our people would be busy and, being busy, they would be happy. Disorder would disappear because it cannot live except in idleness and the discontent and unrest that follows as a result of idleness. We must put our shoulders to the wheel to increase production."

SMUGGLER PROOF FENCE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California—A contract has been let for the construction of a smuggler-proof fence along the Mexican boundary line running through Calexico. A closely-woven mesh wire will be used, supported by iron posts set in concrete. There will be but two openings, and officials believe that this will aid very materially in enforcing custom regulations and preventing smuggling.

MR. BONILLAS WILL RUN FOR PRESIDENT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, will be a candidate for the presidency of Mexico in the election to be held next year, according to a telegram received at Queretaro from Mr. Bonillas in answer to a letter sent him by members of the Democratic Party. Ambassador Bonillas is the only civilian candidate thus far announced.

It was reported from Washington on November 3 that despite strong efforts under way in Mexico to nominate Mr. Bonillas for the presidency, the Ambassador had refused to discuss the matter, declaring he was too busy with his ambassadorial duties to think about politics so far in advance of the election.

Going To Assured Sources

It takes times like these to show men the wisdom of going to assured sources for their clothes.

The inducement to buy unfamiliar makes brought out to meet the unusual conditions will be avoided by the man who wants his full money's worth this season.

Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats are all-wool, the product of an *established* house that knows style, quality and tailoring—and how to combine them.

Priced from

$35 to $75

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. — Broadway, at 49th Street, 1456 Broadway, at 42d St. — 125th St., at 3d Ave., 47 Cortlandt Street

NEW YORK

2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Ask for the new style book

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

525-527 Penn Ave Pittsburgh

America's Style Specialists

Present

Autumn's Distinctive Fashions

for

Women, Juniors and Girls

Coats, Suits, Dresses
Blouses, Petticoats, Underwear
Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT!

The Rosenbaum Company's 24th Semi-Annual Sale of Sample Suits, Coats and Dresses

BEGINS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH

IN POINT of *values*—judged from present day standards—this will undoubtedly be the *greatest* Sample Sale we have ever held.

The Rosenbaum Sample Sales have continually grown larger.

There must be a reason

PITTSBURGH'S SPLENDID

Sample Sale

Next Monday, Nov. 10th

EXCLUSIVE SUITS, GOWNS — WRAPS COATS & DRESSES

At Half Price & Less

FRANK & SEDER

Fifth Ave., Smithfield and Diamond Sts. PITTSBURGH

distinctive furs—

Very large showing of the numerous Furs of the hour —Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces, medium to the very finest.

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
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General Offices: Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

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Tailors
Five Uptown Wood Street, Pittsburgh

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SOUTHERN RACE GETTING CLOSE

Three of the Five Undefeated Elevens Are Still Regarded as Candidates for the 1919 Football Championship Honors

S. I. A. A. FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
Mississippi A. & M.	4	0	0	1.000
Alabama	3	0	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	2	0	0	1.000
Tulane	2	0	0	1.000
Kentucky	1	0	0	1.000
Georgia	4	1	0	.800
Auburn	3	1	0	.750
Oglethorpe	2	1	0	.666
Vanderbilt	1	1	2	.500
Louisiana	1	1	0	.500
Florida	1	1	0	.500
Sewanee	1	3	0	.250
Tennessee	0	2	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Southern college football enters tomorrow upon its final stages, with the race for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association title virtually narrowed down to three elevens, out of the score or more which participate in the battle for gridiron honors in Dixieland. Games to be played on the next three Saturdays and on Thanksgiving day will determine whether the powerful elevens from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Alabama will wrest the title from the team which this year represents the Georgia School of Technology and which is the ruling favorite at the present moment.

There are really five teams which have won all the games they have thus far played, but University of Kentucky and Tulane University are not counted on to figure seriously in the final decision. Last Saturday's games, although they all ran true to form, save for the Vanderbilt-Kentucky struggle which ended in a scoreless tie, resulted in the elimination of two more colleges from the championship fight, University of Georgia and State University of Louisiana. Last week's games were unsatisfactory on the whole because of the poor conditions of the fields where all the big games were staged, preventing anything like fast work and compelling frequent use of punting, and with a watersoaked ball even punting was well-nigh worthless as an expedient.

The Mississippi Aggies who have played most creditable football all season, have been victors in four titular contests. They have played more of their Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association games than any other college so far. Last week they gave the Louisiana State eleven their first trouncing this year in a 6 to 0 game. This match is considered one of the most important on the Aggies' schedule every year, and with their rival thus disposed of, in a close though decisive game, the Aggies still have a long, hard row to hoe in the approaching games with the Auburn Plainsmen and the University of Alabama eleven.

On the other hand, the Alabama eleven has already got the easiest end of its schedule out of the way in virile fashion, smashing through the Sewanee Tigers' line last week for a 40 to 0 victory, and now has to meet and vanquish the more stubborn players from Vanderbilt, Louisiana and Mississippi A. & M., respectively, in order to figure in the final accounting. But Alabama's "thin red line" has revealed surprising strength all season, having piled up 225 points in all its games, including title and non-title contests, the highest scores of any Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association team, without allowing an opponent to put the ball passed the Alabama goal line for a single touchdown; and the team is sure to give its future opponents a strenuous afternoon's work. Last week the "thin red line" prevented the Sewanee aggregation from making a single first down.

The earnest struggle which eliminated Georgia from the titular race last Saturday, played in the presence of the governors of Georgia and Alabama who cheered for their home teams, was somewhat of a surprise, so far as the final score, 7 to 0, goes. Followers of the gridiron battles in the South had looked for the Auburn Plainsmen to make several touchdowns; but despite the fact that the Crackers have a nearly new team this season, they made their rivals work hard for the single touchdown they put across the line.

A valiant battle in Kentucky last Saturday upset the predictions made for the Vanderbilt-Kentucky contest, in which neither team scored, and which left the latter still in the running, though they are not serious contenders for the title. The Tulane eleven has taken two games, easily winning over Mississippi last week, but the New Orleans boys still have to vanquish Florida and the powerful Louisiana State eleven if they are to keep their slate clean.

Georgia Tech has played only two Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association games so far, and took both of them, but the Golden Tornado will not whirl into another titular contest until Thanksgiving Day, when it sweeps against the sturdy line of the Auburn Plainsmen on Tech Field, Atlanta. Meanwhile, though, the Tornado will be far from passive, for next Saturday it goes against Washington and Lee and the following week against the Georgetown team, both of which games will give the Atlanta boys plenty of work. Last week, Tech won from Davidson 33 to 0. In the Davidson game the Tech eleven did not once use its jump shift which, by the way, was criticized after its use in the game with Pittsburgh week before last, in which Tech lost.

The southern college schedule calls for six games to be played by Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association elevens tomorrow. Since most of the important elevens are playing teams outside of the association, there is not a great deal of interest in any of the games, excepting that to be staged at Nashville, Tennessee, where Alabama and Vanderbilt will clash. Should the "thin red line" go under the attack of the Commodores, the struggle for southern honors will then rest on the work of Tech and the Mississippi Aggies.

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES 1919

GEORGIA TECH		AUBURN	
14-Wake Forest	0	37-Marion	0
48-5th Division	0	19-Howard	6
28-Clemson	0	25-5th Division	13
20-Vanderbilt	0	7-Clemson	0
6-Pittsburgh	16	6-Vanderbilt	7
32-Davidson	0	7-U. of Georgia	0
149	16	101	26
ALABAMA		VANDERBILT	
27-Birming. Col	0	40-Union	0
49-Univ of Miss	0	3-Univ of Tenn.	3
48-Howard	0	0-Ga Tech	20
61-Marion	0	7-Auburn	6
40-Sewanee	0	0-Kentucky	0
225	0	50	29
LOUISIANA		CITADEL	
28-Jefferson	0	0-Georgia	28
13-Mississippi	0	0-Wofford	12
20-Arkansas	0	12-Presbyterian	7
0-Miss A & M	6	6-Furman	21
61	6	18	68
TULANE		TENNESSEE	
27-Jefferson	0	27-Tuculum	6
73-Southwestern	0	33-Maryville	24
41-Spring Hill	0	3-Vanderbilt	3
27-Mississippi	12	0-Miss A & M	6
49-Miss State	0	0-Clemson	14
		0-N Carolina	0
217	12	63	53
MISS. A. & M.		FLORIDA	
56-Miss College	7	33-Ga A & M	2
6-Tennessee	0	48-Mercer	0
39-Howard	0	0-Georgia	16
6-Louisiana	0	0-Southern	7
107	7	81	25
OGLETHORPE		SEWANEE	
0-Furman	13	18-Howard	0
19-Chattanooga	0	0-Georgia	13
73-Mercer	0	0-Kentucky	6
7-Maryville	14	0-Alabama	40
99	27	18	59
SOUTH CAROLINA		CLEMSON	
0-Presbyterian	6	52-Erskine	0
6-Erskine	0	7-Davidson	0
0-Georgia	14	0-Ga Tech	28
0-Davidson	7	14-Tennessee	0
9-Clemson	19	19-S Carolina	9
15	46	92	37
GEORGIA		MISS. STATE	
28-Citadel	0	7-Miss A & M	56
14-S Carolina	0	6-Jefferson	0
13-Sewanee	0	0-Tulane	49
16-Florida	0	12-Hendrix	15
0-Auburn	7		
71	7	25	120
CHATTANOOGA		KENTUCKY	
0-Oglethorpe	19	6-Sewanee	0
0-Normal	48	0-Vanderbilt	0
0	67	6	0

ENTIRE FIRST SQUAD OFF FOR PRINCETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The entire first squad of Harvard University football players, comprising seven ends, six tackles, five guards, four centers, and 13 backs, left early today for New York, New York, on the first stage of their trip to Princeton, New Jersey, where they will meet the Tigers on Saturday. In addition to the squad of 35 players, eight varsity coaches accompany Head Coach R. T. Fisher to the home of the Orange and Black; while Manager W. P. Belknap, Assistant Manager J. A. Sessions, and four second assistant managers complete the official party.

Arriving at New York the group will stay this evening at the Pennsylvania Hotel, to resume their journey at nine the next morning. A stop-over of one day will be made at Princeton. The players representing the Crimson force are as follows:

J. K. Desmond, F. D. Steele, John Crocker, H. H. Faxon, Morris Phinney, J. F. Ryan, E. D. Weatherhead, ends; R. M. Sedgwick, R. K. Kane, W. G. Brocker, W. B. Frothingham, R. M. Hadley, W. D. Hubard, tackles; T. S. Wood, C. A. Clark, Jabish Holmes Jr., M. E. Olmstead, Charles Thorndike, guards; C. F. Havemeyer, W. W. Caswell, C. C. Macomber, P. J. Philbin, centers; W. J. Murray (capt.), R. S. Humphrey, E. L. Casey, Stanley Burnham, W. B. Felton, F. C. Church Jr., Mitchell Gratwick, Arnold Horween, R. G. Lancaster, N. V. Nelson, Byron Wharton, Ralph Horween, A. D. Hamilton, backs.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ACT ON MAYS CASE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The action in New York of three directors of the American League in requesting the National Commission to distribute the third team's share of the world series money among the players of the New York Americans, and disallow the Detroit Club's protest, has not materially affected the "status quo" of the C. W. Mays case, in the opinion of B. B. Johnson, president of the league. Mr. Johnson said yesterday, however, he would consider himself restrained from taking any action in the case so long as the injunction obtained against him by the New York club owners, after he suspended Pitcher Mays, following his transfer from Boston to New York, stands.

"As I understand it," Mr. Johnson said, "the Mays case still is in the courts, with 30 days allowed to file a motion for appeal. There has been no final disposition of the case, if my advices are correct; and pending such final disposition it would seem the part of wisdom for the commission to retain the disputed money. However, that is entirely up to my colleagues on the commission."

MOONSHINERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The United States District Court has sentenced James Casey, O. J. Nordstrom, G. A. Boam, A. W. Bramer and F. Rogerson to serve six months in jail, and pay fines of $600 each, on convictions of being moonshiners.

THREE ELEVENS STILL UNBEATEN

Missouri, Washington and Kansas Universities Remain in Battle for the Missouri Valley Conference Football Championship

MISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Washington	2	0	0	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	1.000
Kansas	1	0	1	1.000
Drake	1	1	0	.500
Iowa State	1	1	1	.500
Kansas State	0	2	1	.000
Grinnell	0	3	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Of the seven teams in the Missouri Valley Conference three have leaped ahead of the field into what looks like a stubborn battle for the football championship. The teams leading the conference are the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas, and Washington University. With their past performances of the season as a basis of reckoning, there isn't a touchdown's difference in the strength of each at the present stage of the struggle. The final winner will be that team that can develop the most strength, especially scoring power, during the remainder of the season.

The stock of both Missouri and Kansas, in comparison with the other contender, Washington, took on a decided boom after last week's games. The followers of Kansas were cheered much because of the victory of that college over the Kansas State Agricultural College, when the pre-game predictions were that Kansas would do well to avoid defeat, or engage in a tie game. Missouri upset calculations by obtaining a 6-to-6 tie against the heavy University of Oklahoma team. The latter team had been picked generally in the conference as a winner. Washington played a minor college, and the result gave no indication of the progress in the development of the eleven.

Kansas seems to have struck its stride at last when it annexed a 16-to-3 victory over Kansas State, its second conference contest of the season. At the beginning of the season Kansas had been highly regarded by the other members of the conference. That regard waned little despite the fact that the team was showing little football ability against minor colleges in the early season contests and in its tie game with Iowa State. The rival coaches, knowing the individual timber in the Kansas squad, warned that the team would develop sooner or later, and if it could stave off defeat until mid-season, it would have to be reckoned with when the championship was decided. The performance of Kansas last week disclosed the truth of this belief. Clean, aggressive teamwork was shown and the backfield for the first time in the season exhibited a most virile offensive. If the development continues Missouri and Washington will have a difficult time eliminating Kansas from the race.

Just how a narrow escape from defeat will stir a team to action was shown in the case of Missouri. Following a 3-to-0 victory over Drake, Missouri invaded the home of the Oklahoma team with what seemed like exceptionally poor chances of avoiding defeat by a fairly large score. Against this heavy, versatile eleven, which had outgained the strong Nebraska team in a tie game the week before, Missouri played with a determination that won the admiration of its followers. In making two field goals to Oklahoma's lone touchdown, minus a goal, Missouri's kicker, Lewis, came into the limelight as a possible rival to G. D. Houston, the clever kicker of the Kansas State eleven. Lewis' punting, too, was a deciding factor toward the 6-to-6 tie.

Before the end of the season Missouri may be exceptionally fortunate in having such a kicker as Lewis. In the M. V. Conference, as in every other section, this season, more than the usual run of games have been won by field goals. Missouri Valley teams seem to have developed strong lines and hence strong defensives, and have lacked in scoring ability. Hence the value of accurate drop kickers.

Washington's game last week was with a weak team. It could be considered only in the nature of a practice contest. Just how much Washington is gaining in strength will not be known until it meets the University of Missouri November 15. That contest will eliminate either Washington or Missouri. Missouri will play Kansas later, but Washington will not, hence if Washington wins from Missouri, the championship will be a matter of comparative scores.

A surprise of no little import last week was the victory of Iowa State over the University of Nebraska. Either Nebraska has struck a decided slump or Iowa State has developed surprisingly since its defeat at the hands of Missouri, and its tie with Kansas. Those who saw the game say that the result was due to both Nebraska's slump and Iowa's unexpected strength.

Drake University's defeat of Grinnell College last week will have no bearing on the conference race. Grinnell with three defeats has been definitely eliminated as a contender. Few consider it probable that Drake will succeed in upsetting the chances of either Washington or Kansas. Missouri has already beaten Drake.

JAIL FOR DRUNKEN DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—C. J. Edwards, a Salt Lake City dairyman, was arrested for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to 10 days in jail without the option of a fine.

TWO PROTESTS TO BE DECIDED

National Challenge Cup Competition Committee of Football Association to Meet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The meeting of the national challenge cup competition committee of the United States Football Association, scheduled for last evening, was postponed to Sunday. The draw for the second round of the national soccer championships will be conducted at that time. The meeting was deferred to allow defendant clubs to file answers to charges on which two clubs have based protests of results of first round matches.

The Longfellow Football Club of Brooklyn has protested its first-round defeat, alleging the Interborough Rapid Transit Football Club used a "ringer" for Outside Left James Brennan.

The New Bedford Celtics charge the St. Michael's Club of Fall River with having used Manuel Perry, an ineligible player, who, it is stated in the protest, played on a team opposed to St. Michael's Club in an American Football Association cup tie match on November 1.

Protests also were filed by the Victor Athletic Association of Kearny, New Jersey, against the American Athletic Association Football Club of Harrison, by the Goodrich Athletic Association Football Club of Akron, Ohio, against the Magyar-American Football Club of Cleveland, and by the White Auto Football Club of Cleveland against the Goodyear Football Club of Akron, but none of these was properly filed in the required time. Hence none of the three can be entertained. The irregularities charged will be taken up by the committee, however.

Secretary T. H. Cahill has announced the West Hudson Athletic Association Football Club drawn against the Erie Athletic Association Football Club of Kearny, New Jersey, in the first round, scratched its entry, the Erie Club thereby advancing to the second round of the title play.

The Fore River Football Club, the New York Football Club, and the New Haven Football Club won their games in the first round and are now eligible to compete in the second round, which must be completed by November 22.

The Fore River team met the General Electric Athletic Association at West Lynn, and won a hard-fought game, 2 to 0. Both teams displayed keen football, with Daly of Fore River making the first score about the middle of the first half, Kershaw adding another goal in the second half. Fore River put up a very strong defense.

New York defeated the Greenpoint Football Club at Brooklyn by a score of 2 to 1. Greenpoint was first to score when Slade kicked a goal 10 minutes after the game had started. Callahan evened the score about 25 minutes later by a neat drive off a pass from Bleich. It was not until 10 minutes of the end of the game that Sweeney scored the winning goal.

New Haven defeated the S. K. F. team at Hartford, Connecticut, rather easily, by a score of 3 to 0. Valentine and Dick each scored a goal in the first half, with Doyle making a well-placed shot off a pass by Cassidy for the final goal in the second half. The summaries:

FORE RIVER		GEN. ELECTRIC
McLeish, ol		or, Martin
Daly, il		ir, Cane
Kershaw, c		c, Gillespie
Page, ir		il, Herberts
Underwood, or		ol, Law
Black, lhb		rhb, Tipping
Green, chb		chb, Reid
Clawson, rhb		lhb, Nicholson
Littlejohn, lb		rb, Green
Parkinson, rb		lb, Haveron
J. Lambie, g		g, Fletcher

Score—Fore River Football Club, 2; General Electric Athletic Association, 0. Goals—Daly, Kershaw, for Fore River. Referee—R. W. Andrews, East Boston. Linesmen—J. Thompson and A. Crabbe. Time of halves—45m.

NEW HAVEN		S. K. F.
Dick, ol		or, Cruikshanks
Valentine, il		ir, Shields
Doyle, c		c, Lundin
Cassidy, ir		il, W. Hanley
Tadcastle, or		ol, Hensen
Eyles, lhb		rhb, Hills
Smith, chb		chb, A. Hanley
Montgomery, rhb		lhb, Somerset
Hampton, lb		rb, Delaney
Jenkins, rb		lb, Afterdahl
McKay, g		g, Watt

Score—New Haven Football Club, 3; S. K. F., 0. Goals—Valentine, Doyle, Dick. Referee—J. E. Scholefield, Bristol, Connecticut. Linesmen—J. Clegg and W. Johnson. Time of halves—45m.

NEW YORK		GREENPOINT
Petrie, ol		or, Glynn
Sweeney, il		ir, Moran
Bleich, c		c, Slade
Hunziker, ir		il, Connolly
Callahan, or		ol, Dougherty
Duffy, lhb		rhb, Mahan
Bell, chb		chb, Hutchinson
Matthews, rhb		lhb, Campion
Van de Weghe, lb		rb, Hansen
Kelly, rb		lb, Gray
Kohler, g		g, J. Murray

Score—New York Football Club, 2; Greenpoint Football Club, 1. Goals—Callahan, Sweeney for New York; Slade for Greenpoint. Referee—C. Stott, Brooklyn. Linesmen—C. Ferro and S. Brackin. Time of halves—45m.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday) — The Scottish League beat the Irish League today 4 goals to 0, J. Reid of Airdrieonians who had replaced Ferguson at center forward scoring both the goals. Apart from this change, the Scottish side was as selected, but in the Irish team, Laird of Distillery replaced Hamill of Belfast Celtic at center half and A. Brooks of Shelbourne played for McDonald at inside left.

BURNLEY WINS FROM CHELSEA

Shows a Well Balanced Team in Its First Division League Association Football Contest

FOOTBALL STANDING

FIRST DIVISION

	Pl	W	Dr	L	Goals F'r	Ag	Pts
West Bromwich	7	6	0	1	22	9	12
Burnley	8	5	2	1	13	9	12
Middlesbrough	8	4	2	2	12	11	10
Bradford	7	4	1	2	14	8	9
Bolton Wanderers	8	4	1	3	18	12	9
Manchester United	7	3	3	1	13	8	9
Liverpool	7	4	1	2	11	8	9
Derby County	8	3	3	2	11	8	9
Newcastle United	8	3	3	2	8	7	9
Everton	7	4	0	3	15	14	8
The Arsenal	7	3	2	2	11	11	8
Sheffield United	6	3	1	2	15	8	7
Sunderland	7	3	1	3	13	12	7
Manchester City	7	3	1	3	17	19	7
Bradford City	8	2	2	4	14	17	6
Blackburn Rovers	7	1	3	3	11	12	5
Notts County	6	2	1	3	7	10	5
Chelsea	7	2	1	4	7	10	5
Preston N' End	7	1	2	4	8	20	4
Sheffield Wed.	7	1	2	4	4	11	4
Oldham Athletic	7	1	1	5	8	16	3
Aston Villa	7	0	1	6	5	17	1

SECOND DIVISION

	Pl	W	Dr	L	Goals F'r	Ag	Pts
Tottenham Hotspur	7	7	0	0	28	4	14
Birmingham	7	5	1	1	19	6	11
Bristol City	6	4	2	0	10	1	10
Stoke	7	5	0	2	12	5	10
Blackpool	7	4	1	2	17	7	9
Wolverhamp. Wdrs	7	3	3	1	12	6	9
Stockport County	7	3	2	2	12	6	8
Fulham	6	4	0	2	11	6	8
Leeds City	7	3	2	2	13	8	8
Huddersfield Town	7	4	0	3	13	18	8
Barnsley	7	3	1	3	13	7	7
West Ham United	7	3	1	3	9	14	7
Hull City	7	2	2	3	8	11	6
Rotherham County	7	3	0	4	7	11	6
Clapton Orient	7	2	1	4	8	7	5
Nottingham Forest	7	1	3	3	8	9	5
Bury	7	2	1	4	5	10	5
Leicester City	7	2	1	4	8	18	5
Grimsby Town	7	2	1	4	5	15	5
South Shields	7	2	0	5	3	14	4
Lincoln City	7	0	2	5	3	26	2
Coventry City	7	0	0	7	3	24	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Only 3 games out of the 33 down for decision in the association football program arranged by the Football League and the Southern League failed to take place during the early stages of the national railway strike on September 27, most of the teams having already undertaken the journey before the trains actually stopped running. Those who had not done so chartered motor vehicles and went by road to fulfill their engagements, while in one case the return journey was made by sea in a collier skippered by a very keen supporter of the club. Several clubs had to travel the length of the country to carry out their fixtures.

Burnley made a long journey from Lancashire to the Chelsea ground in London and recorded another win by 1 goal to 0. Burnley showed it had a well-balanced team on Saturday and was master of the Chelsea side from the start. The forwards, led by B. C. Freeman in the center forward position, were always aggressive, and H. Wilding, the big center half of the home side could do little to neutralize the visiting attack. The Burnley right wing, composed of W. Nesbit and R. Kelly, were combined well together, never making the mistake of sticking to the ball too long. It was a result of their work that the visitors took the lead just before half time, Kelly scoring with a capital right-foot shot which gave Molyneux no chance to save. If Freeman had shown anything of his international form the visitors would have been in a still more advantageous position, for the famous center missed a couple of good opportunities that with prompt action might have been converted into goals. His dribbling and trickiness when in possession of the ball were delightful to watch and he fed the wings adequately, but in front of goal he was not impressive. On the other hand, H. Brittan, the Chelsea center, was even less so and was held well in hand by the Burnley center half. It was more on the right wing that Chelsea shone, for H. Ford and C. Dale showed good combination, but with no result so far as goals went. It was obvious, from the Chelsea program and the positions of the men on the field, that the home directors were obliged, through the failure of the team to maintain the early promise displayed at the beginning of the season, to make experimental changes and it was noticeable that R. Whittingham, the inside right who has been selected to play for England against Wales, did not appear.

West Bromwich added another victory to their list, this being their fifth to date. Their most recent success was gained at home against the Bradford City team by 4 goals to 1. The Albion are one of the teams that have been suspended during the war, but they have carried all before them since the resumption of normal football. Three out of the four goals scored on Saturday were obtained by Bowser, two of them being penalties, and the score is a fair indication of the superiority of the home side. The Bradford forwards were not so thrustful as usual, their effectiveness being marred by the absence of Bond, the international winger, and of McIlvenny, whose goal-scoring abilities have recently been of such value to the side. While the city team were being thus dealt with in the Midlands, the Park Avenue side at Bradford were making short work of Aston Villa, whose lowly position and continued defeats have excited much speculation among those who remember what a distinguished part in the history of professional clubs the Villa have played in the past. On their opponent's ground their defense crumpled up before the Bradford forward line when the second half of the game began. Up to that period the scores were level, but after the resumption five goals were scored, mainly from the centers of the two wings, Turnbull, the international, and McCandless. Little performed the hat trick for the winners, scoring three goals in succession.

In very little better situation than the Villa are the Preston North End and Sheffield Wednesday clubs, who on Saturday both won their first victory of the season by a small margin. The Wednesday were opposed to their local rivals, the United, and on their own ground just won by the odd goal in three. Preston were also at home where they won by the same score against Oldham Athletic.

Of the other five games which took place, the sixth at Bristol falling through owing to Fulham's inability to reach the ground, Everton's 3 to 2 win against Sunderland was a meritorious performance, especially as the game was played at Sunderland. Buchan, the home captain, was again on the target and his goal was supplemented by a contribution from Best, but with the second score the Sunderland attack ceased to be effective against a resolute defense, and Clennell, Kirsopp and Grenyer scored for Everton. Liverpool and Newcastle United played a draw of 1-all before a crowd of 40,000 people at Liverpool, this popular fixture providing some stirring football. Pagnam scored for the home team and Booth for the United, and each team is on a level with a fairly large number of first-division clubs who have scored nine points each. Among these clubs is Derby County who have been gradually sliding down from the leading position they once held and who sustained a defeat at home at the hands of Bolton Wanderers on Saturday. J. Smith, the international forward, was a factor in the defeat of the County, and scored a goal. The Manchester clubs had a prosperous day, the City winning by 4 to 1 against Notts County, the United making a draw with Middlesbrough, 1 to 1. Barnes scored three times for the City and Elliot as usual for Middlesbrough. Woolwich Arsenal, after a long journey from London, took a point away from Blackburn Rovers, the home team having to field several substitutes, and with this match the first-division program was concluded.

Thirty-five thousand spectators managed to reach the Tottenham ground to see the Spurs win their seventh victory out of seven matches, many thousands of them having to walk home after the match, owing to the congestion on the surface conveyances. Lincoln City were the opposing team, and, as was expected of a club that have not yet won a match, they failed badly against the leaders of the second division, losing by 6 goals to 1. A description of the match would amount to a description of the Tottenham team, for there was only one team in it, and the impartial distribution of the goal scoring among the various members of the forward line made the match all the more interesting. Wilson, the Spurs center forward who has done so well in the place of Cantrell since the latter was obliged to stand down temporarily, was again included in the team and played an excellent game and held the whole attack together magnificently. He was well supported by Bliss and Chipperfield, the right wing, who between them were responsible for three goals, and the three halves worked so well that the Lincoln attack was rendered ineffective from the start.

The only other London club with a match at home was Clapton Orient, whose visitors came all the way from South Shields, and the Orient had the satisfaction of winning their first home victory, by a score of 4 to 0. Ives did the hat trick with three shots, and Layton completed the total. South Shields played a man short for the greater part of the game, their captain having to leave the field. Apart from the result of this game and that of the Spurs, the scoring in the second division was not heavy, no fewer than three games ending a draw of 1-all, these being Leeds City v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; Grimsby v. Blackpool; and Notts Forest v. Stockport. Leicester City and Rotherham, although they gained the verdict against Coventry and Barnsley, did so by only 1 goal to 0, and in the encounter between Bury and Hull City, won by the former, only two goals were scored, both of which went to the winners. Birmingham, plodding steadily on in the wake of the Spurs, annexed two more points at the expense of Huddersfield Town, by 4 goals to 2, and Stoke, fourth in the table, defeated West Ham by 2 to 1.

FLYING CLUB HOLDS A TENNIS TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDON, England—The new flying club which has been opened at Hendon marked its inauguration with a lawn tennis tournament on the spacious courts that it is hoped will rival those of long established clubs in attractiveness, and where the club's tournaments will be spoken of as those of Hurlingham, Roehampton, and Eastbourne.

The first tournament, late in the season though it was, is considered a success from every point of view, for it attracted such notable exponents of the game as S. N. Doust, P. O'Hara Wood, Miss Ryan, the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, and M. N. Mishu, all of whom figured in the final rounds. Mr. Mishu repeated his recent success at Hurlingham against Mr. Doust and carried off the men's singles against the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, who was completely off his game in the final against a player who has been steadily improving in form, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. Nevertheless the Rumanian lost the first set, a fact rather surprising in view of the subsequent scores.

Miss E. D. Holman gave Miss Ryan a surprise, taking the first set 9—7, but was ultimately beaten two sets to one, 7—9, 6—2, 6—1. S. N. Doust and his partner O'Hara Wood captured the doubles from C. P. Dixon and M. J. G. Ritchie, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, and Wood, with Mrs. Larcombe as partner, was a winner in the open mixed against Doust and Miss Ryan, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Larcombe and Miss Ryan took the ladies' doubles from Miss K. McKane and Mrs. "St. George," 6—2, 6—2.

AKRON GIVEN PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK, New York—Akron, Ohio, has been awarded a franchise in the International League of Professional Baseball Clubs, superseding the claims of Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Rhode Island; Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse, New York, as a baseball center to replace Binghamton, New York. The two Akron representatives, F. W. Doyle and C. S. Skelley, secured the former Binghamton property for $30,000, and announced that a corporation would henceforth operate the club.

On his relinquishment of the franchise, G. F. Johnson, Binghamton club president, had given each of his players his unconditional release. Discussion as to whether or not the players of this club are rightfully under contract will be taken up by the National Association of Minor Leagues next week.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CRUCIBLE STEEL ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Statement Shows $31.29 Earned on the Common Stock, Compared With $48.24 for Previous Twelve Months

NEW YORK, New York—The Crucible Steel Company of America in its annual report for the year ended August 31, 1919, shows net profits, after charges and federal taxes, of $9,574,208, equivalent after preferred dividends to $31.29 a share, earned on $25,000,000 common stock, compared with a surplus of $13,812,127, or $48.24 a share in 1918.

The company's income account for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1919, compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Prof af war txs	$14,093,005	$19,939,225
Reproduc. deprecia.	4,171,489	5,759,000
Int on scrip bds of sub cos	347,308	368,098
Net profits	9,574,208	13,812,127
Pfd divs	1,750,000	1,750,000
Surplus	7,824,208	12,062,127

Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet of the Crucible Steel Company and subsidiaries as of August 31, 1919, compares with the general balance sheet of the Crucible Steel Company of America in 1918 as follows:

	Assets	
	1919	1918
Property	$85,768,741	$54,650,572
Inv asso cos	514,777	15,853,573
Scrip redem fd	1,519,579	1,047,887
Liberty bds	749,500	389,150
Mat & supp	27,605,896	18,908,356
Adv on ore cont's	214,220	....
Unexp tax & ins	230,309	85,488
Due fr empl Lib bds	547,846	....
Bills receiv	....	29,150
Accts rec	8,958,434	17,816,644
Cash	4,536,718	3,654,662
Total	130,046,020	112,435,482
	Liabilities	
Pfd stock	$25,000,000	$25,000,000
Com stock	25,000,000	25,000,000
Bonds	5,879,000	....
Div scrip	1,530,797	1,541,437
Notes	500,000	....
Accts pay	4,211,308	4,719,842
Int & tax accrd	528,532	9,880,801
Res for Fed txs	8,520,679	....
Pfd div pay	437,500	437,500
Res funds	12,653,404	7,530,310
Approp sur	30,000,000	30,000,000
Unap surplus	15,774,800	8,325,592
Total	130,046,020	112,435,482

Chairman's Statement

H. S. Wilkinson, chairman of the board of directors, in his annual report to stockholders says:

"Your company has been undergoing during the past year necessary changes from a war basis to one of peace and has also passed through the trying period of changes made necessary from the manufacture of almost entirely war supplies to the manufacture of a commercial product. This has entailed a great loss in changing the machinery and methods caused by the manufacture of a different product, and in addition to this the company has had large cancellations of war orders. However, in spite of this condition and the natural hesitancy on the part of the trade due to this change, your company has continued to operate, and has obtained not only its portion of the usual commercial orders, but has been able to produce a very gratifying result.

"Now that the war is over, it will be the policy and aim of your present officers and directors to complete the improvements now under way, but to discontinue any further extensions or improvements at the present time. This will have the effect of greatly increasing our cash and current assets. We are pleased to report that the recent advance made in wages and the care we are taking of our employees have evidently met with their approval, and that there is a good feeling existing between your officers and men in the various plants of your company. It will be the purpose of the present management to see that reasonable hours and working conditions are granted to all of our employees and that the wages paid shall continue to be the best possible and equal at least to any in our line of industry.

Iron Ore Investments

"During the past few years we have been making our own iron ore investments, have purchased and opened up coal mines, and have arranged for the housing and care of our employees at the various mills where necessary. We have also added a new blast furnace and by-product coke oven plant, which are well on the way to completion. This will furnish us with our own raw products and give us a well-contained company from the mines to the finished material.

"That the stockholders may be well informed as to the condition of the Crucible Steel Company of America and its subsidiaries, it has been thought most satisfactory to give them the consolidated balance sheet, which includes all the companies and takes the place of the previous balance sheet published in the annual report in former years. It will be the aim of the present officers and board of directors to keep the stockholders fully informed from time to time regarding the condition of their company.

"All inventories have been taken and have been valued at cost or at the market value prevailing August 31, 1919, whichever figure was the lower. Such valuations do not include profits on materials purchased by one subsidiary company from another."

OHIO FUEL SUPPLY

NEW YORK, New York—The Ohio Fuel Supply Company for the nine months ended September 30, 1919, reports gross earnings of $8,773,193. Expenses, taxes, depreciation, etc., $5,736,757. Net income $3,036,426, dividends $2,278,489, surplus $757,947.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	96⅛	97	94⅞	95⅝
Am Can	62¼	62½	61½	61⅞
Am Car & Fdy	142¼	143⅜	138¼	141¼
Am Int Corp	126½	126⅝	124⅝	125½
Am Loco	107	107½	104½	106½
Am Smelters	68	68¾	67⅝	68¼
Am Sugar	142	142	138¾	138¾
Am T & T	99⅜	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
Am Woolen	140	140⅞	136	138⅝
Anaconda	66⅜	66⅝	66	66
Atchison	89⅛	91	89⅞	90½
A G & W I	182½	182¼	179	180⅞
Bald Loco	142¼	143½	136½	140
B & O	39⅛	39⅝	39	39
Beth Steel B	106⅝	107	104¾	106¾
Can Pac	148½	150	148¼	149
Cen Leather	107½	107½	104½	106½
Chandler	136½	138	133¾	135½
Chi M & St P	42⅝	44⅛	42¼	42½
Chino	42⅜	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞
Corn Prod	93⅛	93½	92¼	92½
Crucible Steel	239	239	226	235½
Cuba Cane	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45¼
Cuba Cane pfd	83¾	84	83¾	84
Endi-Johnson	134¾	137	134⅜	137
Fisk Rubber	50¼	50¾	49¼	50
Gen Elec	170	170	170	170
Gen Motors	398	400	388	397½
Goodrich	90½	90½	87⅝	88½
Inspiration	59½	59½	58¾	58⅞
Int Paper	78	79½	75½	78½
Int M Mar	61	61¾	59¾	60⅛
Int M Mar pfd	110⅜	111⅜	110½	110⅜
Kennecott	33⅛	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜
Max Motor	50¼	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜
Mex Pet	250	250	244½	248⅝
Midvale	55⅞	56	53½	54½
Mo Pacific	28⅞	29½	28⅜	29⅜
Nat Aniline	65	72½	64¾	72½
N Y Central	72⅞	74	72⅝	73
N Y, N H & H	34	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜
No Pacific	86¼	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
Pan-Am Pet	129½	130	128	130
Penn	42⅜	43	42⅜	42⅞
Pierce-Arrow	89⅜	95¼	88⅞	94½
Reading	82	83⅛	81⅝	82⅜
Rep I & Steel	132⅜	133	125	130⅜
Roy Dut of N Y	106⅜	107⅞	105⅛	105⅝
Rem Type	98½	98½	98	100½
Sinclair	61¼	61½	60½	61
So Pacific	108⅞	110⅝	108⅜	109⅜
Studebaker	136½	138⅜	134½	138⅜
Texas Co	330	331½	330	331
Texas & Pacific	52	53⅞	51⅞	53
Un Pacific	123⅜	124¼	123½	123½
U S Rubber	137	139¼	135	136½
U S Smelting	75½	75½	73¾	74½
U S Steel	109¼	109⅝	107⅞	109⅛
Utah Copper	82½	82½	80½	82½
Westinghouse	56¾	57	56	56⅜
Willys-Over	33⅜	34¼	33¼	34
Worthington	104½	105	103	105

Total sales 1,615,100 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	100.90	100.90	100.74	100.74
Lib 1st 4s	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Lib 2d 4s	93.26	93.26	93.00	93.00
Lib 1st 4¼s	95.18	95.18	95.00	95.00
Lib 2d 4¼s	93.30	93.30	93.20	93.20
Lib 3d 4¼s	95.12	95.16	95.10	95.10
Lib 4th 4¼s	93.42	93.42	93.22	93.24
Victory 4¾s	99.46	99.50	99.40	99.40
Victory 3¾s	99.50	99.50	99.46	99.48

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.
Anglo-French 5s	97¼	97½	97⅛	97¼
City of Paris 6s	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96¼
Un King 5½s, 1921	97½	97⅝	97⅜	97½
Un King 5½s, 1937	92½	92½	92⅜	92½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99¾	⅛	..
A A Ch com	*96	..	1
Am Wool com	*138¾	..	1⅜
Am Zinc	20½b	..	..
do pfd	57b	..	..
Arizona Com	14⅜	..	⅛
Booth Fish	17	..	..
Boston Elevated	66½	..	⅛
Boston & Maine	35½	..	..
Butte & Sup	*24⅛	..	⅜
Cal & Arizona	72	..	1
Cal & Hecla	401	..	..
Copper Range	51	..	..
Davis-Daly	13½	..	..
East Butte	16¼	..	¾
East Mass	26½	..	..
Fairbanks	93	..	..
Granby	*65	..	..
Gorton-Pew	29⅞	..	..
Gray & Davis	50¾	..	⅛
Greene-Can	*40⅜	..	⅜
I Creek com	46	..	½
Isle Royale	35	..	½
Lake Copper	5b	..	..
Mass Gas	71	..	..
May-Old Colony	8¼	⅛	..
Miami	26¼b	..	..
Mohawk	64½	..	1½
Mullins Body	49⅝	..	⅛
N Y, N H & H	34½	1	..
North Butte	17⅜	..	½
Old Dominion	40	..	1
Osceola	57¼	..	..
Parish & Bing	52½	½	..
Pond Creek	27½	..	..
Root & Van Der	58½	1⅜	..
Stewart	56	..	..
Swift & Co	136	..	1
United Fruit	204	..	2
United Shoe	51⅜	..	⅛
U S Smelting	74	..	¾

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9⅝	10
Allied Packers	53½	55
Amal Tire Stores	16	17
Boston & Mont	75c	78c
Caledonia	38	41
Cent Teresa	9½	10
Colonial Tire	15	20
Commonwealth Pet	49½	50
Cons Copper	6	6⅛
Cosden & Co	10⅞	11
Emerson	7¼	7⅜
General Asphalt	148	149
General Motors new	40½	41
Goldfields Cons	18	20
Hecla Mining	4⅞	4¾
Heyden Chem	8	8¼
Houston Oil	155	165
Hupp Motors	13¾	14
Ind Packing	25¼	25⅜
Loew Inc	33⅜	34
Loft Inc	30⅜	30⅝
Merritt	24	25
Midwest Refining	167	169
Otis Steel	39¼	40
Overland Tire	30½	31
Peerless	47½	49
Retail Candy	22	22¾
Salt Creek	53	53¼
Shell Transport	82¼	82½
Simms Petrol	43½	44
Submarine Boat	18	18½
United Picture	18½	19½
United States Stm	6¼	6⅜
Vanadium Steel	57¼	57⅝
White Eagle Oil	27	29
White Oil	38¼	38⅝

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The consolidated operating acccunt of companies whose shares are owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies for the year ending September 30, compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Gross	$1,908,103	$1,681,746
Exp & txs	1,441,491	1,319,358
Net	466,612	362,387
Other inc	6,953	20,184
Total net	473,565	382,572

ANOTHER SWISS LOAN EXPECTED

Flotation of Considerable Size May Be Made in the United States as Soon as Money Conditions Are Stabilized

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Switzerland may be expected to float another loan in the United States of considerable amount as soon as money conditions become more stabilized, Minister Sulzer declared today.

Conferences for the flotation of a government loan in this country already have been held by the Minister with Treasury officials, it was said, and the necessary permission for the Treasury to make such a flotation has been given. The money principally is needed, the Minister explained, for the electrification of the Swiss railways.

Already a $30,000,000 loan has been floated by the Swiss Government in this country through Lee, Higginson & Co. for the rehabilitation of the Swiss railways.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	37.50	37.80	37.15	37.75
Jan	36.70	37.05	36.52	36.97
March	36.50	36.50	36.18	36.34
May	35.80	35.90	35.44	35.75
July	35.30	35.48	35.02	35.28
Sept	32.40	33.10	32.40	33.10

Spots 39.75, down 10 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	38.00	38.20	37.90	38.19
Jan	37.00	37.31	36.95	37.31
March	35.95	36.40	35.95	36.35

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY

	1919	Increase
Fourth week Oct..	$647,590	$77,603
From Jan 1	12,218,121	*3,210,769
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM		
Fouth wk Oct.	$2,418,862	$261,466
From Jan. 1	56,088,174	8,274,055

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	33½	34
Atlantic Refining	1500	1550
Chesbrough Mfg	300	320
Continental Oil	575	600
Crescent Pipe	35	38
Eureka Pipe	158	162
Galena Signal pref	108	115
Illinois Pipe Line	188	192
Indiana Pipe	95	100
International Pet	37¼	37½
Ohio Oil	370	375
Prairie O & G	720	730
Solar Refining	380	400
Southern Pipe	168	172
S O of Cal	300	305
S O of Ind	770	780
S O of Kan	590	610
S O of Ky	490	510
S O of Neb	515	535
S O of N J	718	723
S O of N Y	425	430
Union Tank	129	131
S O Old Stock (all on)	2498	

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd
Amoskeag com	136	142
Amoskeag pfd	81	83
Arlington Mills	151	..
Bates	295	..
Border City	155	160
Brookside Mills	190	..
Charlton Mills	175	..
Columbus Mfg Co	180	..
Dartmouth Mfg com	270	290
Dwight	1325	..
Edwards Mfg Co	120	125
Everett	175	..
Farr Alpaca	210	..
Flint Mills	225	..
Hamilton Mfg Co	145	150
Hamilton Woolen	120	125
King Philip Mills	225	..
Lancaster Mills	145	..
Lanett Cotton Mills	182½	..
Lawrence Mfg Co	182	185
Lincoln	195	..
Lyman Mills	165	170
Manomet Mills	215	..
Mass Cotton Mills	149	151
Merrimack Mfg Co	115	120
Nashawena	172½	..
Nashua Mfg Co	300	..
Naumkeag	205	215
Nonquitt	175	..
Pacific	195	200
Pepperell	215	220
Sagamore Mfg Co	350	..
Salmon Falls com	115	..
Sharp Mfg Co	142	145
Sharp Mfg pfd	112½	..
Tremont & Suffolk	275	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co	250	..
U S Worsted 1st pfd	96	97
Wamsutta Mills	157½	..
West Point Mfg Co	275	..
York Mfg Co	180	..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com	158	..
American Mfg pfd	88	90
Bigelow-Hart Carp com	112	114
Chapman Valve pfd	100	..
Draper Corporation	148	150
Greenfield Tap & Die com	127½	..
Heywood Bros & Wake com	220	230
Heywood Bros & Wake pfd	93	..
Hood Rubber com	155	160
Hood Rubber pfd	103½	104½
Plymouth Cordage	230	235
Saco-Lowell Shops com	220	225

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.38⅜	1.40¾	1.37½	1.37⅝
Jan	1.33	1.35	1.31¾	1.32
May	1.31	1.32⅜	1.29½	1.29⅝
July	1.28⅜	1.30⅜	1.28½	1.28½
Oats—				
Dec	.72⅜	.72⅞	.71¾	.71⅞
May	.75⅝	.75⅞	.75	.75
Pork—				
Jan	....	35.00	34.25	34.90a
Lard—				
Nov	....	26.65	26.47	26.60b
Jan	25.05	25.10	24.95	25.02

DIVIDENDS

The Davis-Daly Copper Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable December 20 to stock of record November 20.

The St. Joseph Lead Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable December 20 to stock of record December 9.

The Champion Copper Company declared a dividend of $6.40 a share. The previous dividend was for a similar amount and was paid in January.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 15 to stock of record November 4.

The Federal Utilities, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The directors of the Copper Range Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable December 15 to holders of record November 20.

The Brown Shoe Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock, placing the stock on a 7 per cent annual basis.

The Brookside Mills declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $5 a share and an extra dividend of $5 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record October 29, 1919.

The Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 1.

The St. Mary's Mineral Land Company declared a dividend of $2 a share, payable December 15 to holders of record November 11. The previous dividend was $2 and was paid in January.

Pratt & Whitney declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, as guaranteed by Niles, Bement, Pond & Co., payable November 20 to stock of record November 6.

The directors of the Fidelity Trust Company of Boston voted to pay a regular dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, payable December 1 to holders of record November 15.

The American Cotton Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable December 1 to stock of record November 13.

The American Sugar Refining Company declared an extra dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on both the common and preferred stocks. All are payable on January 2 to stock of record December 1. An extra dividend of a similar amount was paid in the last two quarters.

GRAND TRUNKS FIRM IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Domestic securities were weaker on the stock exchange yesterday on the advance of 1 per cent to 6 per cent in the Bank of England's rate of discount and on expectations that there will be a national premium bond issue.

Grand Trunks were firm on the action of the Canadian House of Commons sanctioning nationalization. Support was given to Argentine rails.

The oil group was strong in spots. Shell Transport was 10 13-16. Rubbers moved upward in sympathy with the staple. French loans were weak. Generally markets were irregular.

MIDVALE STEEL

NEW YORK, New York—The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company reports for the quarter ended September 30, 1919, net profit after charges and federal taxes of $3,408,359, equivalent to $1.70 a share ($50 par), earned on $100,000,000 capital stock, compared with a surplus of $946,267, or 47 cents a share, for the preceding quarter, and $7,793,627, or $3.89, in the corresponding period for 1918. For nine months ended September 30, 1919, Midvale shows surplus after charges and war tax, of $7,104,823, equal to $3.55 a share on stock, compared with a surplus of $24,139,411, or $12.06 a share, in the previous year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5¼@5½. Sterling 60-day bills 4.13¼, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.12, commercial 60-day bills 4.11, demand 4.15½, cables 4.16¼. Francs, demand 8.96, cables 8.94. Guilders, demand 37 11-16, cables 37⅞. Lire, demand 11.10, cables 11.07. Marks, demand 2.85, cables 2.90. Government and railroad bonds easy. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months, 6 bid. Call money strong, high 20, low 9, ruling rate 12, closing bid 9, offered at 10, last loan 10, bank acceptances 4½.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.23⅝, down ⅛c.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 66¾d., unchanged.

BANK OPENS BRANCH AT LIMA

LIMA, Peru—A branch of the Anglo-South American Bank is to be established here. The institution, it is announced, will open its doors within a fortnight.

J. & P. COATS, LTD.

LONDON, England—J. & P. Coats, Ltd., reported net profits for the year ended June 30 of £3,899,000. The distribution was 40 per cent, compared with 30 per cent in the previous year.

INTERBOROUGH AND MANHATTAN RAILWAY

NEW YORK, New York—Persistent weakness in Manhattan Elevated Railway stocks reflects the precarious position in which the 7 per cent dividend guaranteed on this issue by the Interborough Rapid Transit is placed by the latter company's financial plight. The Interborough operates the Manhattan Railway lines under a 999-year lease from November 1, 1875, at a guaranteed rental of 7 per cent on $60,000,000 stock, plus interest on approximately $45,000,000 4 per cent mortgage bonds.

In the event of a receivership on January 1 for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Manhattan Railway would probably be turned back to its owners. The operation of elevated lines in the year to June 30, 1918, failed to cover the 7 per cent dividend, and it is not likely that a receiver for the subway lines would consider it advisable to continue to carry the elevated roads at a loss.

Under normal conditions the Manhattan Railway earned an average of nearly 10 per cent yeagly on its capital stock. Engineers consider its approximately $100,000,000 stock and bonds a low appraisal for the property value of the elevated lines. With the stock and bonds selling in the market at an aggregate valuation of about $50,000,000, the feeling in influential banking circles is that the worst phases of the traction situation have been liberally discounted.

CONSUMMATION OF FRENCH LOAN PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—An announcement is made of the consummation of arrangements for three loans of $15,000,000 each to the French municipalities of Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, by the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bonds will run for 15 years and will carry an annual coupon of 6 per cent. They will not be redeemable before maturity.

A syndicate consisting of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., The National City Company, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Harris, Forbes & Co., Kidder Peabody & Co., William A. Read & Co., and The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, will offer the securities to investors at 92½, plus accrued interest, which will yield 6.80 per cent on the investment.

The yield is considered unusually attractive by investment bankers and was designed to attract the small investor. The securities may be purchased in denominations of $100, $500, and $1000. The principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in United States gold coin.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, November 6

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—Mr. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Hamberg; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. O'Conner of O'Conner Bros. & Co.; United States.
Cincinnati, O.—J. Ginsberg of the Mercantile Bargain Shoe House; Essex.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Touraine.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot Shop; Essex.
Kansas City, Missouri—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Touraine.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Los Angeles, Cal.—R. F. Gough; Avery.
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—Carl Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Lenox.
New York City—B. Banner; United States.
New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—C. H. Hinman of The National Suit & Cloak Co.; Thorndike.
Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Chesney of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—M. L. Meltzer; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; United States.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.
Portsmouth, O.—M. & S. Lehman of M. Lehman & Bros.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton & Co.; United States.
Roanoke, Va.—D. M. Woodson of Children's Shoe Co.; United States.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. P. Lundy of L. P. Ross; Touraine.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—E. J. Eagan of E. J. Eagan Shoe Co.
St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.
Toledo, O.—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co.; United States.
Toledo, Ohio—C. J. Worbas; United States.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Hanover Mills, Preston, Eng.—Charles W. Berry of John Berry & Sons; Copley-Plaza.
Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; United States.
Leicester, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Son; Touraine.
Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman & McQueen; Touraine.
Leicester, England—John Raven of J. Raven & Co.; Touraine.
Olive Mills, Bacup, Eng.—C. W. Berry of Rawtenstall Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. B. Coon and Harry Erbach; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Cleveland Motor has made another new high record in the outside market, advancing $200 to $1100 a share.

Four merchant steamers of 10,000 tons register are building at Shanghai, China, for the United States Shipping Board fleet.

The leading banks of Spain will unite in a central bank in Madrid, having capital of $40,000,000, to develop business enterprise.

Manufacturers in September used about 60,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, representing the second largest monthly consumption during 1919, the July figure being 63,000,000 pounds.

B. B. Geer, assistant to the director of the central western region of the Railroad Administration, will become federal manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, succeeding H. E. Byram, who has resumed the presidency of that road.

The formation of a company to encourage cotton growing in the Belgian Congo was decided on at the Brussels conference. The company will have $1,000,000 capital and will take over two mills which the government has established in the Congo.

The Railroad Administration preliminary figures show that the roads were operated in September at a profit of $3,000,000 to the government after taking out $16,000,000 of back pay for shopmen awarded in August. The total previous deficit for the year was $274,000,000. September operating expenses totaled $78,000,000, excluding shopmen's back pay.

The United States has approved, through the State Department, a loan contract between the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, by which China will receive a two-year emergency loan of $30,000,000 at 6 per cent. The loan is extended under option held by the Chicago bank secured in 1916. The loan will net China about $27,300,000.

Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, assured members of the recent International Trade Congress that the board regarded the obligations that Great Britain, Belgium, and France and Italy desired to offer in this country as a basis for commercial credits, as sound, and the appeal of those countries would meet with the approval of American business men.

One hundred and fifty-seven new oil companies were organized in October, with aggregate authorized capitalization of $613,610,000, comparing with $42,910,000 in October, 1918, and $515,510,000 in September, 1919. The compilation includes only companies with authorized capital of $50,000 or greater. The October total exceeds by $183,129,400, or 42 per cent, the aggregate for the entire year 1918.

Paul M. Warburg, returned from Europe, says: "There are two fundamental evils common to all which must be eradicated if world bankruptcy or Communism is to be avoided. These are the continuous 'increase of prices' and 'decrease of production.' 'Prices' must continue to rise as long as the leading countries spend every year billions more than they collect from taxation and other regular revenues, covering the resulting deficiencies by issuing additional currency, treasury bills, or other government obligations."

A total of $390,695,100 of financing was done by American railroads and industrial corporations during October, compared with $76,291,000 in the corresponding month a year ago, an increase of $314,404,100, or 410 per cent. Since January 1, the output of new securities has amounted to $2,544,349,100, compared with $1,080,469,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $1,463,880,100, or about 135 per cent. November maturities will aggregate $45,192,800, compared with $34,719,200 in October.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER

NEW YORK, New York—The Virginia Railway & Power Company reports for the year ended June 30:

	1919	1918
Gross	$8,429,283	$7,457,530
Net	3,190,521	3,472,902
Sur after chgs	435,332	958,645
Preferred div	239,976	479,952
Common div	*300,679	179,243
Surplus	def 105,323	299,450

*Paid in stock of Old Dominion Iron & Steel Corporation.

F. W. WOOLWORTH SALES

NEW YORK, New York—The sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company in October amounted to $10,742,643, compared with $9,333,666 in October, 1918. For the 10 months ended October 31 sales aggregated $89,122,273, compared with $81,658,398 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

NEW YORK, New York—The American Steel Foundries reports for the nine months ended September 30, 1919, net earnings, before charges and taxes, of $3,751,696.

COPPER METAL ACCUMULATION

Larger Stocks of Unsold Metal on Hand Than Known to Exist January 1—May Be Bought at Price Concessions

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Copper consumers have been given opportunity to buy metal at concessions from the recent level of prices named by leading producers but have not availed themselves to any appreciable extent. A month ago there was a fair amount of buying down to 21½ cents but the business was booked very largely by one agency—the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Copper may now be bought for 21 cents a pound and the smaller interests are quoting as low as 20@20½ cents.

The country's accumulation of unsold copper will show a substantial increase over the stock known to exist on January 1. Every mining company has some unsold metal on hand, against which most of them are borrowing money.

Dividends by copper companies are being made also in some instances from borrowed funds. To cite one instance: The United Verde Extension Mining Company borrowed against its United States Government bonds to pay for the disbursement of November 1. On the 1st of October the company held $3,350,000 Liberty bonds.

STOCKS DECLINE ON HIGH MONEY RATES

High call money rates again served to depress securities prices on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Trading continued on a large scale, but the tone was weak throughout the session, and the closing showed net losses for the day. Whether intentional or not, the banks have been discouraging the wild speculation that has been in vogue for some time past. When call rates soared again yesterday to 20 per cent, stocks sold off from 3 to 25 points, recovering somewhat from the lowest, when the call rates dropped temporarily to 5 per cent, rising again to 10 per cent. At the close Crucible was off 4½, General Motors 1, Midvale 1½, Central Leather 1⅛, Baldwin 2, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 1¼, American Woolen 1¾, American Sugar 1¼, American Locomotive 1½,

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Uses of Color Furniture

A boy soldier, just demobilized from the war zone, and sharing once again his parents' London home, spent the day recently at a country cottage, where the rooms were furnished with gayly painted furniture, glowing against distempered walls, the work of his hostess. His face alight with wonder and appreciation, he gazed in silence, as it was explained to him how easily the cheerful effects had been produced, and at what trifling cost; and, after a long and meditative pause, he exclaimed: "I could not imagine why I felt so disappointed somehow, when I returned; my room seemed such a wretched little place. It must have been this color that was missing. After work tomorrow evening, I am starting right away to paint it."

Truly, this boy voiced the general post-war feeling: "Away with dingy, dull surroundings; give us light and color," and the poor old odds and ends of furniture, scattered about in our homes, afford us scope for endless paintbrush excursions, and will enable us to transform these now dreary rooms into veritable summer gardens of brightness. First, a few practical hints, and the initial piece of good advice is: "Make friends with the owner of the nearest color shop," as he will mix your paints for you much better than you can do it for yourself, adding the right amount of "driers," so that the paint will not remain for days a sticky and dust-attracting mass, and arranging for it to be shiny or "flat," according to your wishes. In dealing with this good friend, never say: "Mix me a good yellow, or a nice bright blue," but give him a pattern of the exact shade you require; this saves endless disappointment and waste.

Always stir the paint in the tin with a stick, never with a brush, and use as little upon your brush as possible, thus avoiding "running." It is best to pour a little from the tin into a jam jar, after first mixing it well, as color often sinks, leaving the oil at the top; then paint from the jar. Work from the top and with the grain of the wood, removing drawers before painting them. See that one coat is dry, before applying the next; and, before beginning work, make sure that the surface to be painted is perfectly clean; if very polished, first rub it down with sandpaper or pumice stone. If it is proposed to transform a dark surface to a lighter color, the first coat should be either white or white tinted with the shade which it is finally to assume. Brown effects are best produced by a first coat of fawn or orange, and a finishing one of brown, applied rather thinly in the same way. Glowing yellow is often the result of an orange first coat, and mauve-blue of a pink one.

The newly discovered "comb" painting is exceedingly effective, being merely the old-fashioned graining in a modern dress. The method is to paint one bright-colored coat upon another, such as green upon blue; and, while the last colored coat is wet, to work it with a painter's "comb," in wavy lines or square or diagonal designs. Before attempting this upon furniture, it would be wise to take a few experimental trips upon boards. The effect is beautiful, especially when relieved by lines or bands of plain color. Ornamentation and borders can either be stenciled, the outfit for which only costs a few shillings, or they can be painted by "eye," the outline being first sketched in white paint. Lines are easily negotiated by means of long rulers and T-squares for the corners; and all this decorative finishing work is best done with artist's oil colors and sable brushes.

Having given the fundamentals of our craft a little consideration, we may embark upon its pleasant fruits; and to transform a bedroom will be a good beginning. Its contents, perchance, are a dilapidated white wardrobe, a cheap fumed-oak bed, a sober-colored ash chest of drawers, with hideous tiled back and dressing table to match, a fumed-oak high bookcase writing table, complete with a drop front and pigeonholes, and a comfortable wicker armchair supported by a few others. An impossibly ugly assortment; but take courage, and bravely paint everything, wicker chair and all, not forgetting the tiles. Choose bright yellow, cornflower blue, or any really lively color you fancy. The ash furniture probably has grooved lines, the white wardrobe boasts of a carved decoration over the doors, while the fumed oak is severely plain. Make use of any of these lines or carvings, to introduce a contrasting color to tone up your mass of brightness. Yellow and emerald green look best relieved by black, while it is surprising how a few touches of orange give character to the cornflower blue. The fumed-oak bed should have its thick edges painted in the contrasting shade, while the pigeonholes of the writing table will afford good scope for a little artistic adventure.

A handsome set of white furniture, decorated with quite harmless moldings of fruit, looked magnificent painted a soft Italian blue-green, with the moldings picked out in subdued but natural colors; and, for those who admire more vivid coloring, the same idea could be carried out in cruder shades. Borders of conventional flowers or geometrical designs, such as globes, crescents, or triangles, alternating with dashes painted plainly, and without undue shading, are most attractive upon furniture. A sitting room which had been a tiresome conglomeration of knocked-about relics, was rendered a truly attractive "den" by having all the "relics" painted black with royal blue lines, and a bordering here and there of star-like daisy heads in scarlet, with orange centers; while some spindle-back "reproduction" chairs, when painted stone color, the "spindles" in flaming jade green with a few lines of black, accompanied by a table and plain sideboard to match, made up an exceedingly harmonious dining room.

Quite different was an outside porch or veranda, which was enlivened by chairs, table, and flower tubs, painted black, and decorated in most daring, many-hued razzle-dazzle fashion; which, however, met with the approval of quite peacefully minded folks, as it seemed to be part of the sparkling garden beyond.

A final warning: Painted furniture demands an appropriate setting, and you cannot place it in a room with a flowered wall paper, old and faded curtains, and a mid-Victorian carpet. The humblest purse, however, may afford this setting, for wall paper may be distempered, carpets pulled up and either dyed or replaced by stained boards and mats, while cheap hangings may be made of bright linen, or casement cloth to complete the color scheme.

Hints for the Housewife

"There are any number of little things which every housewife should know, if she would save herself considerable time and effort in cooking," said Mrs. A. Louise Andrea, a writer and lecturer on culinary topics, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If she plans her cooking intelligently, she will find that she can make certain things in quantity, and thus save much labor in their preparation.

"One of these ways is in making a large quantity of white sauce, instead of the small portion she will need for a particular vegetable at a single meal. If she makes a quart, for instance, she can keep what remains for several days, provided she has plenty of ice; and then she may use it the following day, as the foundation for a cream soup, by adding celery, asparagus, corn or tomato flavoring, or she may use it for an oyster stew. White sauce may be used as the basis for many simple sauces, as well, by the addition of one or more ingredients. For instance, an egg sauce may be made with the yolks of hard boiled eggs, and a simple Hollandaise or caper sauce may be had by slight additions.

"In making a French dressing, one should not bother to mix just enough for one occasion, but should measure out the ingredients needed for a generous supply, a quart or more; put into a bottle with a stout cork and shake the mixture together briskly for a few minutes. This will result in a more satisfactory blending of the quantities than ordinary hand mixing. Before using the dressing, the bottle should be shaken rapidly and the dressing will then be ready.

"Various dressings may be derived from the French dressing as a basis. Mayonnaise should also be made in quantity, as it may be kept on ice and used as a foundation for tartar and other sauces.

"The experienced housewife discovers, in following the average cookbooks, that there is usually a simple fundamental cake recipe, which is changed but slightly for the varieties offered. In one case, chocolate, which contains much fat, may be substituted for shortening, or cornstarch may take the place of flour, and so forth, but the same general directions are used as a foundation.

"A sufficient supply of pastry to last several days may be made when one is undertaking the project," Mrs. Andrea explained. "For instance, if I am to be away all day and wish to have biscuits for supper, I mix, cut, and set them in the ice box until night, when they may be baked upon short notice. But, if one mixes a generous quantity of biscuit dough, she may save the rest for the next day and then use it for other things besides. If she is having a stew, she may use some of the dough for dumplings, which she places on top, or she may make a meat pie or a roly-poly with whatever is left. I can make 12 different things out of biscuit dough just as it is, and 20 things with some slight alteration.

"If I want creamed chicken in patty shells, for example, I roll out the dough quite thin and fit it on the outside of the individual or timbal molds for muffins. I let them stay in the oven until nicely browned and then I remove them, take the shells off the pans, place them on a flat pan and return them to the oven, where they dry thoroughly. They are then ready for the chicken filling and are as pretty as one would wish. For pie crust, I use less baking powder. In order to avoid having a rough surface, which often occurs on the lower side of the crust in baking, I fit the thinly rolled dough on the outside of one pie pan, cut it neatly all round and place it in another pan of the same size. In this way, the crust cooks with a smooth surface and is a dry foundation for fruit filling.

"In making a one-pastry apple pie, I usually fill the pan with the unseasoned apples and place the crust over it. When it is partly browned, I remove the crust carefully, season the apple filling with sugar, butter, and whatever spice is preferred and replace the crust. In this way, the filling becomes far better seasoned than if these ingredients were put in when the apples are raw, for it is an easy matter to stir them well when they are soft and partly cooked.

"In kneading bread, I have found that it is not necessary to work it from three-quarters to one hour, as our grandmothers seemed to think essential. If one slaps the dough vigorously and tosses it briskly about on the board, the same results may be secured in about five minutes. This quick motion causes the yeast to start rapidly, which is what the breadmaker is striving for. The housewife can save herself on every hand, just by practical reasoning, if she will try to avoid doing things in the old-fashioned way, because it has been taught to her, when a newer method is decidedly quicker."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A frock which emphasizes some points of the autumn fashions

A Young Girl's Afternoon Dress

The afternoon frock, sketched on this page, emphasizes some of the best points to be found in the autumn fashions; but, since it is a costume designed for a young girl, the popular "bouffant" effect has been simplified, to mean pannier pockets in this instance.

In color, it is the lovely new cinnamon brown, and both moiré dress and chiffon hat are of the same tone. As a concession to youth and autumn, a half dozen small velvet flowers of brilliant oriental blues and reds were carefully chosen for the hat's only trimming.

It is interesting to note, however, that some of the most distinctive of the winter costumes in the various shades of brown are rigidly one toned. Also that brown is one of the most exacting colors in its requirements, in the matter of hats and shoes.

The short sleeves, which were used with such success during the summer just passed, are still in favor for afternoon dresses and, when they are worn with wide cuffs of corded silk, like those in the sketch, they are both picturesque and becoming.

The illustration shows the new loosely gathered waist and narrow belt, which only young and slender women can accept without reservation. The Russian blouse tunic turns back in deep pockets at the hips. Corded tucks trim both pockets and cuffs, serving to add a piquant crispness to the somewhat severe lines of the dress.

Gloves, shoes, and hose should be identical with the dress in color but, when this is not possible, they should be chosen from the same harmonizing shade of tan.

The Popular Pumpkin

Some women think that all the honorable pumpkin, golden king of the Chinese garden, grows for is to furnish pie material for the multitude. All wrong; the pies are simply an incident, as any good pumpkin would testify, and Thanksgiving is not the only festival that pumpkins grace.

In China pumpkin seeds are carefully dried, then salted in the same way that almonds are treated. Again, the seeds are dried and peeled, after which they are candied in a heavy, spiced sirup. In some instances they are dried, peeled, and then added to a cake filling.

As to the pumpkin proper, the recipes below will show some of the many ways in which the pulp and rind may be used other than in pie. The recipe for a Thanksgiving pie, of the old colonial type, is also given, for it is one of the first of the series, though it did not come over in the Mayflower, nor was it found waiting on the shore.

Pumpkin Soup—Cut up, peel and seed a small pumpkin or half a large pumpkin. Boil the pulp in slightly salted water until tender. Drain and put through a purée sieve. Cream together 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour; melt, and lightly brown in a frying pan. Turn in the pumpkin pulp, adding 1 quart of stock; season to taste, beat well and cook slowly for 1 hour. Beat 2 eggs thoroughly and add to them a cup of cream. Stop the soup boiling, turn in the egg and cream, stir well, and the soup is ready to serve. About 2 cups of pumpkin should be the result, after putting the pulp through the purée sieve.

Scalloped Pumpkin—Peel and dice enough pumpkin pulp to make 2½ cups. Boil in slightly salted water until it is just beginning to be tender, then drain dry. Melt a little butter in a frying pan and lightly brown the dice, a few at a time; place them in a buttered pudding dish with a cup of dry crumbs, dust with pepper and salt, add a tablespoon of sugar and ½ cup of grated cheese. Pour over all 2 cups of thin tomato sauce, dot the top with tiny lumps of butter and bake.

Italian Pumpkin—Peel and slice a quarter of a medium-sized pumpkin and boil the slices in salted water until they are tender. Drain the slices and sauté them in butter, seasoning them with salt, pepper and a little sugar. Lay the slices on a flat buttered baking dish and dust with grated cheese, then stand in the oven long enough to melt and lightly brown the cheese.

Pumpkin Sticks—Peel and cut the pumpkin in sticks, as for French fried potatoes, using a quarter of a medium-sized pumpkin. Boil the sticks 10 minutes in salted water, drain dry and roll in mixed cinnamon and sugar, then lay them on a baking sheet and dry in a cooling oven. A salt spoon of powdered ginger is often added, with a grating of orange peel, to the sugar and spice.

Pumpkin Shortcake—Take 2 cups of hot boiled and mashed pumpkin pulp and add to it a generous lump of butter, ½ cup of honey, a teaspoon each of cinnamon and ginger, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of cream. Put the mixture in a double boiler and cook gently until creamy and thick. Have ready the shortcake made of biscuit dough, split and butter it and lay up with pumpkin spread thickly between and on top. Over all put a layer of whipped cream. The shortcake is best hot, but is also eaten cold.

Colonial Pumpkin Pie—Boil in salted water pumpkin to equal 3 cups, when mashed thoroughly through a sieve. Add to it 1 cup of molasses, a cup of brown sugar, a teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of cloves, 2 teaspoons of ginger, a generous lump of butter, yolks of 3 eggs, a cup of cream and, last of all, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Line deep pie plates with a good rich crust and fill three-quarters full of the pumpkin mixture. Bake slowly until brown blistered on top. This pie was occasionally frosted, when baked, with a soft boiled frosting, and the old fashion is worthy of repetition.

Sweet Pickled Pumpkin—Peel and cut a small pumpkin into medium slices, then cut each slice in two or three pieces. Boil in salted water for 10 minutes, drain and put into the sirup. The sirup is made of a quart of vinegar, 2 pounds of sugar, a cup of brown sugar, a thinly sliced lemon with seeds removed, a good-sized piece of green ginger cut small, 6 sticks of cinnamon, a tablespoon of cloves, a teaspoon of ginger, a salt spoon of curry powder and a blade of mace. Boil the sirup 5 minutes, then add the pumpkin. Cook evenly until the pumpkin looks glassy at the edges, then pour into a crock and let stand one week. At the end of that time, drain off the sirup, if it seems thin, and boil down a little; then add the pumpkin and cook until all is cooked through, turn back into the crock and, when cold, cover with a linen cloth and the crock cover. Store in a cool, dry place.

Curried Pumpkin and Oysters—Peel, dice and boil enough pumpkin to equal 3 cups. Drain and put a layer of oysters in the bottom of a deep buttered pudding dish, cover with pumpkin and 2 tablespoons of crumbs, dot with lumps of butter, dust with pepper and salt, and repeat until the dish is full. Have ready the sauce, made in this way: Take one can of tomatoes, a sliced onion, a bay leaf, a half bud of garlic, a teaspoon of curry powder mixed with a teaspoon of flour, salt, pepper, two stalks of celery, a tablespoon of sugar and a few sprays of parsley. Boil gently until the onions are cooked, then strain into a small saucepan and thicken slightly; let cool until it stops smoking and add to the prepared dish. Bake for 40 minutes.

Foliage Plants for the House

While the woman who has a sunny bay window or a conservatory, in addition to a little unoccupied time, can have a nice display of flowering plants throughout the winter, the average housewife must content herself with a few good plants which do not require much attention. If she is wise, she will make a choice from among the foliage plants, like the ferns, the palms, and the rubber plant, although these named do not by any means exhaust the list. An intelligent selection will give plants which will endure the unfavorable conditions, found in most private dwellings, and even thrive under a certain amount of neglect. Doubtless, the ferns will be the choice in a majority of instances. This is not always because they are most suitable, but often because they are best known. Several species of the ferns will prove wholly satisfactory as house plants, with a reasonable amount of attention; but they cannot be guaranteed. If one wants ironclad house plants that can be depended upon to grow and flourish all winter, no matter what may happen, the Aspidistra, the screw pine, or the sanseveria should be given the preference.

No one, though, can dispute the great beauty of the ferns. Wherever one may dwell in all the world, there ferns will be found. Moreover, there are single species which may be traced to every continent in the world, and every island of the sea. While, as is natural, many ferns are invaluable for house culture, there are only a few which can be safely recommended. Among the best are different varieties of Nephrolepis, which is cultivated commercially far more extensively than any other kind except the maidenhair ferns. For years, the Boston fern, which belonged to the former class, enjoyed great popularity, and it still is grown extensively. A later introduction is the fern called Scotti, which seems to make rather better specimens in small pots. A still later acquisition, and one which is being put on the market now, is called Nephrolepis Macawii. This is a remarkably strong growing fern, and one whose habit in every way is most desirable for a living-room companion.

Another new fern is called Victory. This is a class of fern which makes the long stolons or runners from which new plants are easily started. Various forms of the Pteris are excellent for small plants, and the maidenhair fern is a favorite in many parts of the world. Fortunately, ferns are not particular about soil, but the addition of one-third leaf mold is always an advantage. The temperature of most living rooms is about right, but it should not go much below 55 degrees at night.

For a long time, palms seemed reserved especially for persons of wealth who could afford large conservatories; but now they are being grown extensively in private homes, although they will never become quite as highly favored in America, perhaps, as in Europe, where glass houses covering hundreds of acres are given over to their cultivation. There are no better palms for the house than those of the Kentia type, Kentia Belmoreana and Kentia Fosteriana. The former is somewhat more dwarfed than the latter, but Fosteriana has a more erect form of growth. Both need plenty of room, if they are to prove satisfactory. Another fine sort is Areca lutescens, which is much admired for its bright golden stems and feathery leaves. This, however, cannot be recommended so highly for average house use as those previously mentioned, and is less useful, perhaps, than the well-known Chinese fan palm or Latania Borbonica. This palm was in cultivation long before the others mentioned were introduced, but it still maintains prominence, because of its beauty and its ability to withstand greatly varying degrees of heat and cold.

Of course, all these plants assume rather large proportions and never are seen at their best if crowded or confined to very small rooms. There is a feeling of expansiveness about palms which needs to be reflected in their surroundings. There are, however, some small palms, or those which remain small for several years and which are just as graceful as the more robust kinds. One of the best is the cocos palm, Weddeliana, which in the last 15 or 16 years has come to be a great favorite. It is just as handsome when only eight or ten inches high as when it grows to three feet or more, so that it is most desirable for a dining table.

Palms, like ferns, do not need any special soil, but it is desirable to keep them in pots which seem to many amateurs far too small. Crowding of the roots is an advantage, though, and shift should never be made from a small to a large pot, the change being gradual. Sometimes the mistake is made of potting the palms too deeply. They should not go into the soil below the base of the stem where the roots begin. Occasionally the Kentias are pushed out of the soil by their strong roots; and when they are shifted from one pot to another, they should be set a little lower, but only to the base of the stem. Watering must be done regularly, but less often than in summer. It is important that the earth in the pots be firmed with the fingers or a stick, for otherwise the water will run down the side between the soil ball and the pot and not reach the roots.

If the temperature in your living room does not go very low at night, you will find one of the screw pines a satisfactory and distinctly ornamental plant. One of the best varieties is Pandanus Veitchii, named for the well-known London nurseryman who introduced it from the South Sea Islands, many years ago. It has wide green and white striped leaves, will thrive even though kept out of the direct sunlight for many months, and will not suffer if watered only at long intervals. It is a plant which you can leave for a week, without concern. Another variety is Pandanua utilis, which makes particularly fine specimens when small.

Bringing Color Into a Room

It is not easy to overestimate the difference which the presence or the absence of a few touches of well-planned brilliant color makes to a room, and to the pleasure of those who live in it. In summer time, when flowers are plentiful, they will do all that is necessary to supply this need of color; more especially if some care is given to the matter of their arrangement, the right flowers are put in the right vase, and this is placed where it will harmonize with its surroundings. To obtain the best effects, each jar or bowl of flowers should be placed as carefully as if it were to serve as a model for a still-life picture, nor need this mean the expenditure of much time. A little thought will generally show just where the flowers appear to the best advantage, and their place may be decided while they are being arranged.

When autumn comes, and flowers are scarcer or perhaps even disappear altogether, one's rooms are apt to look colorless and perhaps a little uninteresting, unless something is found which will supply the missing gayety of the flower hues. Pottery will do something to make good the lack, and it is not a bad plan to have a few brilliant pieces in reserve during the summer, and to bring them out when the flowers disappear. On a gray winter day, a bright-hued pottery or china bowl, filled with dried lavender, will please the eye and at the same time bring back a hint of the fragrance of summer blossoms.

Another good effect, and one which will delight lovers of color, is given by a black china bowl in which gayly painted and gilded gourds are heaped up. The colors must be really brilliant, sky blue, deep rose, orange, jade green, and so on. They may be painted all over or only over part of the surface, letting some of the natural rich brownish yellow color of the dried gourd show itself. The gilding must be applied "according to taste," as the cookery books say.

Some of the modern enameled or lacquered trays and boxes will supply notes of color which are almost jewel-like in their intensity; and, if one or two such things make their appearance when the flowers diminish, the winter effect of the rooms will be almost as cheerful as the summer. As in the case of flowers, half the success of the arrangement lies in careful placing, with a due regard to the surroundings of each object. Artists are aware that the appearance of a color is radically altered by the tints on either side of it, and it is well to remember this when we are arranging our rooms.

A New Shade for Hats

Rust-colored felt hats are making a brave display in some of the smart millinery shops in New York City this fall, and many of them are individual and attractive for the woman who can wear this shade. As it is a warm, rich tint which is full of light, it makes a pleasing note of contrast to the dark suit of brown, navy blue, or dull green. Some of these hats have ostrich tips and pompons, while tailored-looking quills, richly colored velvet bows of odd shapes, and fruit clusters, selected to harmonize with the felt, are being used most generally.

Soft materials are seen to a considerable extent in hats this fall—duvetyn, beaver cloth, and other rough-surfaced fabrics being most popular.

MORTON'S Salt
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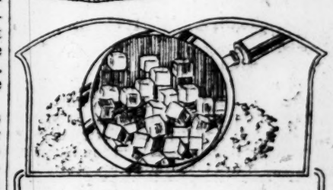

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BOSTON COMMON SLICING OPPOSED

Members of Protective Society Challenge the Report That They Would Compromise

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Much opposition to a project to take land from Boston Common in order to widen streets bounding the Common was expressed on Wednesday at a hearing before the street commissioners, although Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the Boston Common Society, said early in the hearing that a compromise had been reached whereby the society would consent to the taking of land from Tremont and Boylston streets, in order to make those streets 43 feet wide. That, he said, is the best width for a street, because it allows room for four traffic lines and for another line by which automobiles may be entered or left.

Business men of Tremont Street, in particular, want the Common cut in order to widen the street. Mr. Pierce's statement that the society would consent to a compromise was challenged by certain members of the society who were at the hearing.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs said he thought the moneyed interests ought not to take the birthright of the people in order to make more money. Mrs. Abbie Farwell Brown said that Boston Common was worth more than wider streets, and that it would be a poor way to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims to take land from the Common.

Henry A. Hagan, of the Boston City Council, and Joseph A. Green recommended making Tremont Street a one-way street.

WINTER MANEUVERS OF ATLANTIC FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Winter maneuvers of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy will begin on January 8 with eight dreadnaughts under Admiral Henry B. Wilson. As soon as sufficient personnel can be recruited and trained, 54 destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries and the pre-dreadnaughts of the fleet will follow. While in southern waters the fleet will visit various South American ports and the Panama Canal.

Since the release of virtually all men enlisted for the duration of war and the release of many trained men to the Shipping Board and vessels under private control, the navy has been so short of men that many ships have been tied up. Enlistments, however, are increasing and it is hoped by many men that Congress will increase the pay for officers and men, and thereby overcome the inducement of higher compensation offered by the merchant marine. The navy now has 116,000 men, of whom 10,000 are in training.

GRANGE OPPOSED TO LABOR UNION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—In July a triple alliance for political purpose was formed by the Washington State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, and the State Railway Men's Welfare League, the latter including 16 railway unions. At a meeting of grange representatives held more recently at Yakima, Washington, it developed on a test vote that only 25 per cent of the local granges favor participation in the alliance.

It is not yet apparent what effect this expression of sentiment will have on the original compact, but it is thought it will very substantially impair the solidarity of the movement. It is said that thousands of individual members of the grange feel that the Labor leaders are committed to a campaign for legislation savoring of class distinctiveness.

TEACHERS OPPOSED TO ENTERING UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A counter move to the effort of the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor to gain the support of a unionized Missouri body of teachers is seen in the action of the Southeast Missouri Teachers Association, which recently voted to reorganize an old state organization of teachers to obtain better salaries and suitable school legislation.

The Southwest Teachers Association has communicated a similar action. In St. Charles County, the teachers meeting jointly with county school boards voted down a proposal that they unionize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Salaries of these teachers vary from $38 to $90 a month. The whole question will come before the state meeting here November 6 to 8, to be attended by 12,000 teachers.

WORLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"The International Chamber of Commerce, the establishment of which was recently recommended by the Foreign Trade Conference in its session in Atlantic City, New Jersey, probably will be located either at Paris or Washington," said C. P. Converse, of the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If it is thought best to locate the international body in Paris, doubtless the Chamber of Commerce of the United States would serve as its American representative, and if it is located in Washington, there might be a branch in Paris," he said.

"On account of the feeling stirred up by the war, it is possible that it might be best to locate the International Chamber at The Hague, and some opinion has been expressed to that effect. The argument in favor of a European rather than an American location for the International Chamber is that some European capital would be nearer the geographical center of a majority of the members of the body."

REPORT MAY OPPOSE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organized Labor in Boston is much disturbed by reports that the special commission appointed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, to investigate the street railway situation in this State, is preparing a report in which it will recommend a law that will deprive street railway employees of the right to strike.

Officials of the carmen's union held a special meeting to consider the situation, and the opinion was expressed by officers of other unions that such legislation, if it could be put over, would be merely an entering wedge to anti-strike legislation of widespread application. It was generally felt that it would mean at least legislation against strikes by employees of all public utilities.

It is understood that the proposed law would in effect institute a blacklist whereby employees going on strike would not be permitted to work for public service corporations for some specified length of time, less than a year, following the strike.

LABOR BLAMED FOR SHIPYARD SLUMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Operators of shipbuilding yards at Duluth and Superior say they are handicapped, through the demands of Labor, in bidding for new work, and that the industry here may drop to a low ebb after the government contracts now in hand have been completed.

E. H. Whitney, president of the Whitney Brothers Company, Superior, which has three tugs to deliver, asserted that his company would not make any further contracts as long as Labor tried to run the business.

The Superior Shipbuilding Company has completed its war contracts, covering 25 freighters, and John Sinclair, superintendent of its plant, has announced that it has no further activities in prospect for the winter.

COURT ORDER STOPS DRY ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — John C. Pollock, United States District Judge, in the Federal Court here on Wednesday temporarily ended the enforcement of the Volstead prohibition law and gave the brewers who asked for an injunction to restrain federal officials from acts of enforcement and the attorneys for the government five days in which to file briefs.

He stated that his decision would be rendered as soon as possible, and that it would rest upon the point of the constitutionality of the law.

In the opinion of Judge Pollock, as stated during the hearing, the United States Government has no right to step in and determine what is to be done regarding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, so long as there is any state government in existence.

IMMIGRATION VIA MEXICO REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—While Congress has been considering legislation to bar out undesirable aliens from European countries, hundreds of undesirables, it is declared here, have been actually entering through the back door, Mexico. This is said to be due to the removal of mounted immigration inspectors from duty along the Texas-Mexico border last July. Many of the immigrants are said to be natives of Europe who had migrated to Mexico.

FLORIDA SUGAR ENTERPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MIAMI, Florida—A New York corporation capitalized at $10,000,000 has purchased 200,000 acres on the Gulf coast, known as the Chevelier tract, and also the town site of Chevelier, with the expectation of planting 5000 acres in sugar cane another year. Plans also include the building of the Tamiami railroad from Tampa to Chevelier, and erection of a sugar mill of a capacity of 2000 tons daily.

WESLEYAN FUND INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—The campaign for $2,000,000 additional endowment for Wesleyan University was increased to $3,000,000, according to the decision of the board of trustees of the university at a meeting held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York. Two million dollars will be used for increased endowment, with the greater percentage providing for increased salaries for members of the faculty.

LACK OF SCHOOL-TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Owing to the meager salaries paid, two of the Buncombe County public schools have closed for lack of teachers. The salaries are regulated by the State and are based on certificates held by the respective teachers.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

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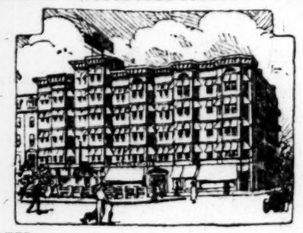

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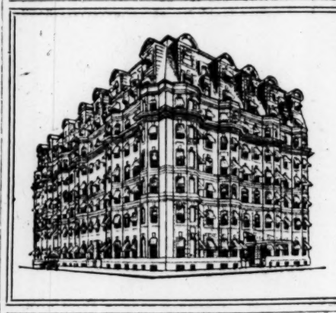

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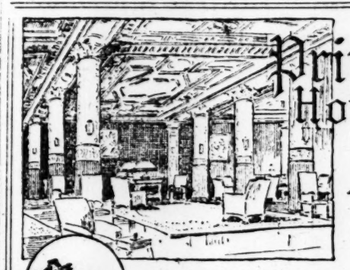

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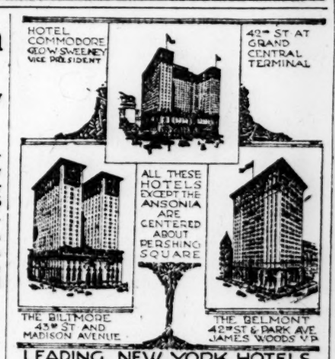

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THEATERS

"Baby Bunting" in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Baby Bunting," a musical play by Fred Thompson and Warton David, produced at the Shaftesbury Theater, London. The cast:

Bunny Bunting.....Mr. Ronald Squire
Jacques de l'Aigle.....Mr. Frank Attree
Samuel Giggleswick...Mr. Davy Burnaby
Proop .....Mr. Robert Nainby
A Bailiff.....Mr. Billy Leonard
William Pye.....Mr. Walter Catlett
Eileen Venne.....Miss Daisy Elliston
Mrs. Hubbard.....Miss Gladys Ffolliott
Phyllis Vesey.....Miss Joyce Barbour
Miss Raymond.....Miss Sylvia Leslie
Janet Chester.....Miss Dorothy Brunton

LONDON, England—The new piece at the Shaftesbury, which theater had been redecorated for the occasion, had hardly started before it was obvious that its stay would be a long one. To the habitual first-nighter there is a kind of instinct abroad about a new play which somehow makes itself felt almost at the outset. The success is often as much due to the performance of one single person in the cast as to the merits of the piece. There is no doubt that the talents of their chief comedian, Mr. Walter Catlett, helped largely to win approval for Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard's new offering. At the same time the new comedian owes much of his success to the good part supplied him by the authors, who have, in this adaptation of Messrs. Nicholls and Lestocq's 30-year old farce, "Jane," made quite a brilliant little work.

Mr. Catlett is nothing if not original. The newcomer is a quiet humorist and for that alone should be popular. His points are scored when you are not looking or listening, so to speak, and consequently they scored heavily if gradually. He can dance "some" and sing, and what is more, when the occasion arises, can be sentimental. His part in the play matters little except as a link between the various excellent turns and songs. Officially he is William Pye, the bookkeeper at the Soeesi Furnishing Company of which Bunny Bunting, played admirably by Mr. Ronald Squire, is the proprietor.

In this capacity he is called upon to shield his employer from situations arising out of events as old as the name of farce, Bunting having a rich guardian who expects on arrival to find him a married man with a family, whereas Bunting is only betrothed to, of course, the charming lady, who, as you know, is always destined in musical comedy to sing the better-class numbers and, with him, the love-duets. Pye is therefore called upon to supply Bunting at a moment's notice with all these things which his guardian Giggleswick has been led to expect, even to the temporary loan of his own (Pye's) one-day bride.

It is easy to see that such a situation lends itself according to the rules of farce to complication, misunderstandings, tears, pouts, smiles and merriment. In place of the usual red-faced comedian Mr. Catlett gives one, in Pye, a scholarly looking youth in black horn glasses, and a Pecksniffian style of dress, and a manner that speaks of much higher things than cash books. But though Pye is philosophical he is as lively, good-tempered and jaunty as a young goat on the hillside.

The outside success of "Baby Bunting" does not depend, however, on the comedian but the music, and here again the new piece scores, for the composer, Mr. Nat D. Ayer, has never done better in a single work. This is not to say, however, that novelty is a strong point of the score; indeed there are so many echoes of Mr. Ayer's earlier success that many of the tunes are known before the songs are through. There is an excellent patter-song sung by a sextet of the principal players, entitled "The Green Grass Grows All Around," rhymed on the cumulative plan of "The House That Jack Built."

Two of the best songs, "I've Got a Scheme" and "I Wonder Why," make an artistic appeal by the accompaniment of a male quartet ingenuously disguised as furniture movers and studio artists. They are charmingly sung by Miss Daisy Elliston as Bunting's fiancée Eileen. Mr. Roland Squire's quiet manner and sly humor make him an excellent hero of farce. He has no singing voice to speak of but by a slow speech-in-song method manages to convey the impression that he has. Miss Dorothy Brunton as the loaned bride is full of fun and frolic and with Bunting and Pye contributes some of the liveliest incidents in this generously lively piece, while as soloist of the chorus Miss Joyce Barbour shows talent of an unusual order.

Some excellent toys were exhibited during the play, a pig that ran and a tiger (called "Clemenceau") that leapt —a turn which highly amused the audience. The dresses were astonishing and the scenery had an element of novelty, particularly that representing the London-Paris Aerobus Station.

AMNESTY DRIVE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A "30-day drive" for amnesty for all so-called political prisoners and conscientious objectors is to be conducted between November 16 and December 15, it is announced by The Bulletin, the official organ of the executive committee of the National Socialist Party, published here.

Mass meetings are proposed as a means of reaching the public. At such meetings, says The Bulletin, resolutions should be passed to be forwarded to President Wilson, the United States Attorney-General and to Senators and Congressmen.

DECREASE OF COWS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. Lester H. Howard, of the State Department of Animal Industry, in a lecture to inspectors of that department on Wednesday, said that the number of cattle in Massachusetts has declined since 1900 so that it now is about equal to the average number of cattle in this State during the last 50 years, but that in the last 50 years the population of Massachusetts has increased two and a half times. Where there was one cow to every nine persons in Massachusetts in 1870, he said, there is now only one to every 25 persons, and the State has become largely dependent on outside states for milk. Sheep, he said, were increasing in number.

TOLERANCE BETWEEN RACES IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The commission appointed by Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois on race relationships has issued a statement in which it urges the members of both races to be calm, patient, and tolerant. Reports to the commission indicate a continued state of unrest in the neighborhoods where whites and Negroes live in proximity, says the statement. While the reports are free from alarming indications, it continues, they are of such nature as to cause the commission to urge cooperation of the public in quieting a deplorable tendency. The commission declares that it hopes in due course of time to advise means by which another such disgrace as the recent race riot may be avoided. Citizens are asked to aid the commission by discouraging any attitude or language that tends to racial hositility.

PUBLICITY WORK BY BREWING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Manufacturers and Dealers Association of America, which purports to be an organization purely of business men interested in the brewing industry for the business they do with it, is keeping up its activities against prohibition. A letter sent out from the office here signed by the "membership boosting committee" says "an overwhelming majority on both sides are prompted by purely selfish interests," and goes on to charge "political heads" of the prohibition movement with being grafters. The letter repeats the well-known personal-liberty argument and the other, that it is "impossible to make a people moral, virtuous, or sober by law."

OWN-YOUR-FARM DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Success for the campaign to make 1500 home owners out of 1500 tenant farmers in Texas by the end of the year is practically assured, according to Judge S. A. Lindsey, secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Houston. Under the plan as outlined, each of the 300 secretary-treasurers of farm loan associations in the State was to arrange sale of farms in his district to five tenant farmers on terms they could meet. The Federal Land Bank, under this plan, agreed to lend up to the limit to enable the farmers to purchase homes.

POLICE GIVE UP LABOR CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Following the findings of the Royal Commission on Police Matters in Ontario, the Toronto Policemen's Union has now decided to relinquish the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress charter. The Toronto Policemen's Union will in future be an entirely autonomous body, in accord with the views expressed by the Board of Police Commissioners and by the Royal Commission.

GERMANAMERICAN PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The German-american Citizens League appointed a committee recently to take steps for establishment of a weekly or monthly paper as an official organ. The Independent Voters Association of Chicago and Cook County, the largest German-American political organization in Chicago, has formally united with the Germanamerican League.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted on Long Island; someone who likes country; good home for capable Protestant woman; no laundry, no heavy cleaning; good wages. Write or call at Room 1926, 50 Church Street, New York City.

WANTED—Nurse maid care for two children 1 2 years. Good home, pleasant surroundings; good wages. Must be Protestant. Address Box E 16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED billing clerk wanted by Boston mfg. corporation; pleasant working conditions with excel. oppor. for advancement. Reply giving exp., refs. and salary desired to Z 89, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced saleswoman in gown department of a high class New York specialty shop. Write stating full details. Confidential. W. W. 97, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

SECOND MAID, general housework, no cooking; must be well trained waitress; references. Preferably to sleep out. B 12, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—A girl with high school education to take care of eight-year boy afternoons. L. H. BINGHAM, 210 W. 55th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER — Competent, reliable, for family of three. MRS. COVE, 8926 Parmolee Ave., Cleveland. Eddy 2616 J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN desires mending or children's dressmaking in private home. Will take home. Excellent references. $3.25 per day. Call 6 to 7 p. m. DIVERSEY 8955, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Position as chauffeur in garage or private family by man released from U. S. N. and graduate of Y. M. C. A. Auto School. JACK DALLAS, 84 Sherman Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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ROCKLAND CO., Spring Valley, N. Y., 1 hr. out, high altitude, mountain view; 7-rm. bungalow, all improvements, beamed ceiling, open fireplace; barn 2½ story, 24x24, cement block and stone; city water, 7 elec. lights; 15 min. walk commuting sta., churches, school, stores; 1½ acres, 60 fruit trees. GEO. MAGRATH.

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FOR RENT—Furnished house; garage; $000 from Dec. 1 to May 1; $300 to be paid when contract is signed, balance Feb. 15, 1920. Address 741 Wilson Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

MUSIC STUDIO—Sub-rent by hour or half-day, 6 Newbury St., Boston. ELIZABETH SIEDOFF. Inquire above or Hotel Hemenway, B.B. 3180.

FOR SALE

ARTIST of repute offers pictures (lyrics) moderately priced (vide Q. R., The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 3), direct from studio. Phone for appointment to view, B. B. 963-M or address R 66, 603 Boylston St., Boston.

FOR SALE—Eastern Patent Rights, Auto Bed for 2; sells readily $12 up; easily made; small investment; no experience necessary. W. A. N., Rm. 402 Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—New Ford Sedan; quick buyer. Telephone Fort Hill 165. F. R. SMITH, Boston.

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EDUCATIONAL

REGIONAL SURVEY IN BRITISH SCHOOLS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—The compilation of a new Domesday, or to give it the alternative title, regional survey for schools, has at last come within the range of practicability. Regional survey has been strictly described as "the survey of a region," and for the children of country schools in particular, one could not wish for the introduction of any subject in the curriculum calculated to afford the child a greater living interest in the region in which he or she lives. For too long a period it has been the practice to teach English children geographical, and other data concerning countries mostly other than their own, and the time has now arrived when, to stay the rural exodus to the over-crowded towns and cities, it is advisable to interest the child, if not the adult, in the past, present and future history of its own little parish.

Regional survey covers numerous subjects from geography to sociology and civics, but when a properly defined region is surveyed, and the various facts recorded are classified, there is provided a unity for the scheme which goes far to make it the most arresting and important educational factor of the present decade. The survey has been likened to a human drama in three acts, the past, present and future; each of which influences and is in turn influenced by the background or environment.

Three Phases

In studying the background it is necessary to treat of the geographical features: the rocks, soils and minerals, the water supply and the weather conditions, so as to embrace the important section of the survey devoted to physical geography, geology and meteorology. Then follows in natural sequence the life of the region, first its botany or vegetation, second its zoology or fauna, and last of all its human aspects, its anthropology, sociology and economics.

All these various featurgs have to be investigated historically, that is to say as they were in the past, as they are at present, and as they may be in the future. When, therefore, the actual surveying of a given area, be it a natural region, parish boundary, or otherwise, is undertaken by children or grown-ups, the encouragement afforded to original research is unlimited, and the possibilities of acquiring useful and interesting information in what appears to be a barren neighborhood are unbounded.

Regional survey was first started in Edinburgh, as recently as 1913, when Prof. Patrick Geddes gathered together a band of enthusiasts at the Outlook Tower. From such a small beginning there has grown, as the direct result, the regional association, as well as the commencement of actual survey work by various local societies and a few schools.

It was felt, however, by those who were intimately associated with this highly important venture that, in view of the far-reaching effects of the Fisher Education Act, now upon the statute book, some official recognition ought to be secured whereby the scheme might be put into practice in elementary schools.

The School as a Center

The idea is that the school should be the center of regional survey in every parish. It should in course of time become a bureau of local information to which the visitor would be attracted, and where he would be welcomed. If the scheme were properly organized and worked, the school would be the place where all questions affecting the district could be ascertained. A visit to the school should enable a caller to find out any information required concerning the past history of the parish, the past and present ownership of property, natural history, features, and so forth. Under the direction of regional survey instructors, there should be enlisted men and women having an intimate knowledge of the district, together with enthusiasm for their subject.

The boys and girls would themselves help to compile this new Domesday Book and from a practical knowledge of children one may venture to say that they will enter upon the work whole-heartedly, and find the quest of never-ending interest. The actual work of compiling the local records would have great educational value for the school. It would, in many, if not in most cases, give a new tone to the general studies, and act as an incentive to original work, setting on foot a legitimate competition between school and school.

There could be an interchange of ideas and results between schools of different districts, for by means of comparison and deduction many links in the chain might be supplied. As with other educational reforms, the support accorded to this new subject has been of slow growth, and it is due to the devotion and earnestness of a few enthusiasts that it is now to be taken up seriously by the powers that be.

So far as the writer knows, the Hertfordshire County Council is the first public body to put the scheme into practice, and in the immediate future a beginning will be made in a few schools situate on the northern boundary of the county named. There will be no need to devote extra time to an already crowded syllabus, since it is proposed to devote the hour or so now given to natural science or nature study to the subject of regional survey, which embraces both.

A Coordinating Work

It should be pointed out that these proposals do not necessarily mean that the present curriculum should be discontinued or disorganized, but rather that under the more cooperative and interrelated plan here foreshadowed, the subjects at present taught would have greater living interest and importance. The general work now being done can be adapted to cover, in its various departments, the regional group of studies already indicated, thus making the parts mutually dependent and coordinated.

It is to be noted that the main idea is not so much the introduction of a sweeping change in the present curriculum but rather the organization and extension of the subjects already included therein. An organized survey on the lines indicated would serve as a much-needed bridge between the theoretical work of the schoolroom and the facts and problems of daily life, and thus increase the efficiency of the curriculum as an instrument for training the potential citizen.

Where regional survey has already been put into practice in a humble way, the children have been enthusiastic. An hour's survey of a village has resulted in a wealth of interesting data being collected; and when the boys and girls realize that, under proper direction, they are themselves to become very largely the compilers of this new Domesday, there is little doubt as to the ultimate result.

In country districts where a regional museum is situated, the latter might form the central bureau and exhibition place, where the information collected, and the illustrations and exhibits obtained, would be available for examination and study. Periodical visits could be paid to this institution by classes representative of the various schools associated with it.

Much work is of course already carried out in schools under the heads set out earlier, but it deals, as has been hinted, with places and population outside the region, or even the British Empire. The whole scheme, indeed, is wasted unless correlated and localized.

A detailed conspectus is in course of preparation, though it is not necessary to enlarge upon this in the present contribution, the idea being to introduce readers of The Christian Science Monitor to this important educational movement, in which it has been the writer's privilege to play a humble part. Its outcome will surely be an increased interest in environment on the part of the rising generation, the formation of a new ideal of citizenship, and the fostering of the habit of inquiry, observation, and record.

EDUCATION NOTES

This year's report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in Scotland is the forty-sixth in number, and may be said to close an epoch in more senses than one. In the first place, war conditions have affected the entire period under review. In the second place, the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act 1918 marks the beginning of a new era. During the war the withdrawal of so large a proportion of men teachers, the use of so many schools for military purposes, the temptation to rush children into work at the earliest possible moment, the curtailment of school life by undue exemption, and the relaxation in the enforcement of attendance, have all exercised an adverse influence upon the progress of education. Since the armistice the demobilization of teachers has been proceeding apace, and has greatly relieved the pressure. In view of the revision of the arrangements for the superannuation of teachers in England, the Scottish Education Department have had to reconsider the provision made for Scottish teachers in 1912. The scheme adopted that year was based on contributions from the teachers, the managers, and from the education (Scotland) fund. The adoption in England of a non-contributory basis makes it necessary to repay the contributions already collected from Scottish teachers, and to issue a scheme providing for benefits similar to those now allowed in England. The effect of the war upon the number of students training to be teachers may be judged from a comparison of the year 1913-14, when there were 508 men and 2062 women preparing for such work, with the year 1918-19, when the corresponding figures were 38 and 1884. With the re-establishment of more usual conditions, it is hoped that next session will show a considerable improvement in these numbers.

Dr. Edmund Garrett Gardner, reader in the University of London, and Barlow lecturer on Dante in University College, has now been appointed to the chair of Italian in the University of Manchester. This new department of Italian studies has established itself rapidly. Early in 1918 there was started the Manchester and district branch of the British-Italian League, under the presidency of the Royal Italian Consular Agent (Mr. E. Fontana Jucker). At a meeting held in May, the young society was addressed by the deputation of Italian professors then visiting England, and as a result of this, a town's committee was appointed which succeeded in raising £3000. Mr. Serena, who had already founded Italian chairs at Oxford and Cambridge, then offered a sum of £5000 to Manchester for a similar purpose, provided as much was raised locally. The committee's efforts, which had been suspended during the anxious months that followed the armistice, were renewed directly peace was signed, and its task was finally accomplished this summer.

A native education commission for the Cape province has been conducting its inquiries first at Umtata and afterwards at King William's Town. The meetings were presided over by the Superintendent-General of Education (Dr. W. J. Viljoen). What makes this commission specially notable in the history of South Africa is that four native members were appointed to it; namely, Mr. Tengo Jabavu, representing the South African Native College, Chief Lehana, representing the Transkeian General Council, Chief Marelane, who is the paramount chief of the Pondos, and Mr. Mahlasela, on behalf of native teachers. Satisfaction is expressed that Dr. Viljoen should have taken up the question of native education so soon after his appointment to be Superintendent-General, and his statement at Umtata that he approached the subject with a perfectly open mind adds to that satisfaction. It is stated officially that the commission has been appointed for the purpose of formulating a scheme for native education, including industrial training and more particularly: (a) to review the present condition of native education in the Cape province, and to take due cognizance of the reports of previous government commissions, and of such evidence as has been collected by the department on the subject; (b) to submit recommendations in regard to the control and organization of native schools — primary, intermediate and secondary schools, training schools, industrial and agricultural schools; (c) to submit recommendations in regard to the training of native teachers, and in regard to the curricula for the different types of native schools; (d) to submit such other recommendations as may appear to be necessary, in order to carry out efficiently the education of the native races, due attention being given to the industrial side of school work in all classes of schools.

The University of South Carolina is this year entering upon an enlarged field of extension work. Realizing the widening sphere of women's activities, evident on all sides and notably expressed by the organization and rapidly growing influence of the Federation of Women's Clubs, special provision has been made for putting the university, in large measure, at the service of the women of South Carolina, says School Life.

At a meeting of the trustees, held June 11, 1919, a committee of three professors was appointed to have direction of this phase of extension work. In pursuance of these instructions the members of the committee propose the following as several ways in which they may be of service:

1. To suggest appropriate subjects for courses of study in literature, history, economics, art, education, government, and natural science.
2. To recommend suitable works of reference, bibliographies, and other material needed by clubs or individuals, and put the inquirer in touch with experts for assistance and service.
3. To prepare or edit programs for the year's work of the various organizations.
4. To furnish occasional lectures for open meetings.
5. To serve as a medium of exchange of programs among the clubs of the State.

The committee invites correspondence with clubs and individuals, and undertakes to render them as prompt and efficient service as its facilities warrant.

Indications of a reaction from the somewhat excessive practicality of educational tendencies in the United States in recent years are discoverable in the restoration of Greek to the curriculum of the high school of Montclair, New Jersey. There has been a large increase in Latin enrollment in the Scott High School in Toledo, Ohio, and in the Germantown High School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These points are contained in a letter written by Dr. Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school of Princeton University, and printed in the New York Times. The letter was anent the recently established six-year classical high school course in Cincinnati, Ohio.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FUNDS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—It is announced by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, that the Department of Education has made all arrangements to take advantage of the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act for promoting and assisting technical education in the Dominion of Canada. Under this act a sum aggregating $10,000,000 will be appropriated and paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada during each fiscal year for a period of 10 years. The Technical Education Act is under the administration of the Minister of Labor, and to him the necessary assurance will be given that all payments shall be used for technical education in the manner arranged by the minister and the government.

The provincial scheme for industrial and technical education provides opportunities for instruction for workers at every stage and in every department. The schools and classes include day industrial schools, day technical schools, day art schools and classes, part-time cooperative classes, special day industrial and art classes and evening schools. The day industrial schools are designed to give a general education as a basis for citizenship and vocational efficiency, and also to give special training in the subjects which are fundamental to trades and industries. The part-time cooperative classes and special day classes will provide supplementary training for those already engaged in industrial pursuits, while the evening schools will meet the needs of those who are engaged as well as those who are not.

These courses will include English, mathematics, science, and instruction in the practical, theoretical, or technical work related to any trade or industry. The day schools provide for reading and literature, composition, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, and elementary physics. The government grant on buildings and equipment will be 50 per cent of the cost.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN FRANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Those who are interested in French education, and can recall events that happened a quarter of a century ago, will remember the stir that was caused by a book written by Mr. Edmond Demolins on the superiority in practical matters of the young Anglo-Saxon over his fellow belonging to the Latin races.

The book, which was entitled "A quoi tient la superiorité des Anglo-Saxons?," was discussed throughout France, and has since been translated into 17 different languages. Comparing the semi-military lycées of his own country with the English public schools, he found that the methods of government in the latter, which in many respects were in the hands of the boys themselves, assured business and administrative success to the youth of Great Britain in after years. They became self-reliant, were to be trusted to take right action in emergencies, and conducted their enterprises to a successful issue. The French boy, on the contrary, rarely left to run alone, and continually under the watchful eye of a master, was not so resourceful.

Mr. Demolins' Experiment

Hardly so well known as the book itself is the practical outcome of Mr. Demolins' theory. A writer in the Bradford Weekly Telegraph has lately been giving an account of the way in which the French sociologist put his conclusions to the test of experience. Anxious to secure for French boys the advantages which he believed were to be obtained by imitating the English public school system in France, he founded on the plains of Normandy, some 20 years ago, the first of the French public schools upon the British pattern, l'Ecole des Roches.

It is truly a public school inasmuch as it does not exist for the purpose of making profits or paying dividends; any surpluses from the start have been used to develop similar institutions in other places. The committee who founded this first school under Mr. Demolins' guidance had the great advantage of being free from traditions; they were thus able to form their own, developing on lines which they thought of most advantage to the ethos of the school and of their own nation and her institutions. Immediate success attended this venture.

Land was bought for extension, and within a few years it consisted of five or six "houses," each in a distinct and separate building, with its own grounds, a large central building called "Le Batiment des Classes," a chapel, hospital, laboratories, etc. There were also big playing fields and a great many tennis courts. The whole was placed in the midst of the rolling plains of southern Normandy.

Other Schools Start

Mr. Demolins' example was soon followed by other Frenchmen of advanced educational ideas. They waited a few years to see what the finished product of such a school was like; and then, finding that this new school life was a good thing, before the war other experimental and pioneer efforts were being made in various parts of France.

The war naturally checked the growth of French public schools, but it is certain that these new institutions will develop rapidly. There have always been a few striking differences between French public schools and those of the British Isles. In France, although the boys have a very high standard in athletics, they have an equally high standard in work, and those who excel in the playing fields are of no more account than those who do well in their form. The French system of reducing the term of military service to all boys who matriculated at a certain age has had the salutary effect of producing a certain standard of scholarship and it is therefore possible to assert that the general average of educational attainment in a French school is higher than in an English one of similar type.

There is also far greater general knowledge. French schoolboys are able to talk intelligently and well on such subjects as art, literature, politics, economics, and modern social problems. They are able not only to read English and German, but to speak those languages quite fluently, and this gives them a great advantage —while Spanish is encouraged with a view to commercial developments in South America.

BOLIVIA AND NORMAL SCHOOLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Señora Ernestina Ayuroa, instructress in the Sucre Normal School, Bolivia, recently arrived in New York City for the purpose of making a thorough study of American educational methods. In an interview with representatives of the "Prensa," the Hispano-American daily newspaper published in that city, she informed all those interested in educational problems that, since President Montes took office, instruction in Bolivia has made important strides, and that it is the intention of those in charge to adopt the most modern systems.

"The forces of progress," said Señora Ayuroa, "are intense in the South American countries because of their youth, and barring certain retarding influences, such as revolutions, they are bound to make considerable advance. Bolivia has had 25 years of peace, and consequently our prosperity is beginning to become evident, first of all in education. The first step in this important period was taken by President Montes' Administration, and since then it has continued regularly.

"Our first organizer in the field of public instruction was Señor Jorge Rouman—a gentleman of Belgian origin—who founded and directed the normal school for primary grade teachers. I was the first graduate of that school. Recognizing Señor Rouman's efficiency, the Bolivian Government recently intrusted him with the care of the teaching system throughout the country.

"Three classes of normal schools were organized: schools for primary grade teachers; schools for higher grade teachers, and schools for the instruction of natives.

"The teachers who graduate from the first of these schools are given charge of the so-called model schools, of which there are approximately 330 for boys, 300 for girls, and 500 for natives. In the native schools special attention is devoted to the teaching of agriculture, and in each region the instruction centers upon the chief products of that territory.

"Every year there are educational expositions, called 'exposiciones escolares,' in which the National Normal School Association indicates the methods and the texts that have produced the best results.

"The faculty of our normal schools comes not only from our normal school graduates, but also from those of Chile, to which the government of Bolivia sends students.

"The Bolivian Government has commissioned me to study, during my residence here, not only the local methods of primary instruction, but also the important branch of professional instruction to young women.

"The Commissioner of Education at Washington, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, gave me a letter of introduction to the superintendent of instruction in New York, Mr. William L. Ettinger, who in turn gave me a letter to the heads of all educational institutions, to facilitate my task as much as possible. I expect to spend a year in study and observation, returning then to Bolivia to adapt the most advanced methods into our curricula."

VIEWPOINT OF THE TEACHER

What of the Supervisor?

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A complaint is sometimes heard from those in the positions of supervisors of present-day educational activities, that teachers generally are becoming mercenary. If by the charge is meant that the best men and women, chiefly the latter, are becoming unwilling to spend themselves in classrooms for a relatively insignificant compensation, in an environment which is not only limited but limiting, and last but not least, under supervisors frequently inferior to the supervised both in character and natural endowments and in professional training or understanding of what really constitutes good work in the classroom—then indeed the teachers are becoming mercenary.

The innocent citizen whose views are formed largely from the headlined reports of convention meetings organized and presided over by the so-called educators of the country, or from reports of speeches made at schoolmasters' luncheons and other equally innocent affiliations, may be quite concerned to hear that the cause of education is in a bad way, and that drastic changes must be made to improve matters. For some time the papers have been voicing the belief that something imperative must be done, and soon, to draw young people into the profession, as the shortage of teachers is alarming.

There is a worse fact to contemplate than the unwillingness of young people to enter the profession, and that is, the way ignorance in high places is making it impossible for mature, trained workers to stay in a profession which love prompted them to take up and disgust is prompting them to leave, if not outright, at least in spirit, for the best finally become reconciled to the low standard set for them and perforce become mere wage earners under conditions where their best is too good.

At the head of a certain school system (not a thousand miles away, as the saying goes) the board of education, unsuspecting, we truly believe, has placed an egotistic individual, gifted with sufficient insensitiveness to do the browbeating which unjust systems presumably make necessary, plus sufficient practice in "clap-you-on-the-back" forms of friendliness to "make a hit" with the ignorant, and a trained hypocrisy with which to cover up his limited experience and training in the very profession which he claims to lead. Usually, he plays a good hand—or thinks he does, which amounts to the same thing—in local politics and philanthropies, in the latter more ostentatiously, possibly, than willingly. Several years of the influence, positive and negative, of such a personality, you will admit, must surely be devastating to the system and the teachers.

Just a casual survey of the personality of those who preside in supervisors' offices will expose these facts; the best places are often occupied by the least efficient, while the most earnest workers are hardly in good standing in the main office; mere wage-earners all of them, either from choice or force of circumstances, as intimated; lowbrowed, sullen, narrow, bigoted, many of them; domineering, petty autocrats, many of them; and doing their best to imitate in these respects the superintendent, whom perhaps, and justly, they hold in real contempt though with a show of outward deference. Verily they have their reward, as the frank comments of teachers and pupils indicate.

It may be said that a good teacher may be such regardless of the fact that superintendent or principal, or both, are inefficient in the extreme. Granted. In fact, some of the best teachers are, in a sense, the product of such conditions, having been driven back upon their own resources through the utter lack of intelligent cooperation or direction from the sources whence they had a right to expect it. But these cases are rare, and one would hardly recommend such an arrangement for the development of capable teachers. And—here is the fact to which some educators seem to be just awaking—these teachers being gone, where is the next generation to come from? The fact is, they are not coming at all. Ask the young people who enter the normal school where or when they conceived the thought of one day becoming teachers themselves, and you will discover that it was the personal influence and inspiration of some one of their teachers which in large part formed the ideal.

Teachers who love their work are going—fortunately not gone—and with them the idealism which prompted others, generation after generation, to take up the loving work in a spirit of service. Spasmodic efforts at reform have reached us from time to time, but as they are chiefly in the direction of further disciplining rather than emancipating an already weary teaching body, is it not with justice that the teachers turn upon their would-be reformers by forming associations inimical to the health, professionally, of their supervisors, and showing keen interest only in discussions of milltaxes and salaries? Inasmuch as even superintendents and principals must have a cause for being, something to revolve about if only with a show of activity, is it wise to so trample upon the individuality of the class-room teacher that the spirit of good teaching, inspirational always, must depart?

EDUCATION AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Sufficient attention has not been directed to the proposals made to the League of Nations commission in connection with education. Amongst these was a definite request that a permanent bureau of education should be set on foot as part of the organization of the league. The initial step seems to have been taken by a meeting of delegates of allied associations for a Society of Nations held in Paris some months ago under the presidency of Mr. Léon Bourgeois. The resolution then passed ran as follows:

The Resolutions

"That this meeting agrees that an international commission of education should be an active organ in a league of free nations. Education is the principal means by which a responsible world democracy may be evolved and a League of Nations maintained. The international commission on education should be intrusted to draw up a plan by which education will promote the fundamental needs of democracy. This plan, therefore, should provide for a widespread education in the elements of democratic citizenship and the extension of the privilege of education to all peoples and classes."

Following on this remarkable statement came resolutions from the National Education Association of the United States, from the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain, from the Workers Education Association (representing 2700 educational, working-class and other organizations in the United Kingdom), and from various other bodies.

But perhaps the most remarkable petition of all was that presented to the League of Nations commission by the International Council of Women Suffragists of the allied countries and of the United States. On that occasion the members of the commission received various addresses, as well as that of the delegation of women, and there was submitted to them the following article for insertion in the final covenant:

"The high contracting parties will endeavor to make the aims and methods of their educational system consistent with the general principles underlying the League of Nations, and to this end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of education."

Strong Interest Shown

Individually several of the members of the commission showed great interest in the proposals that were laid before them, and though the covenant does not contain any provision for a bureau of education, the reason for this was clearly expressed by President Wilson at the time of the reception of the addresses. "If we do not include," he said, "all the measures which you have proposed, it is not because we are not in sympathy with them, but that we think it is wise to confine ourselves merely to the setting up of the framework of the League of Nations, leaving the complete organization for future development."

It should not, however, be thought that the proposal indicated above represents an entirely new idea. The conception of an International Bureau of Education was put forward before the war by a federation of national associations of teachers representing 20 different states, and there was actually in existence a draft convention for such a bureau to be considered by the International Conference on Education called by the Netherlands Government for September, 1914. Every well-wisher of the League of Nations must desire that in this particular its framework should be filled in as soon as possible.

TEACHERS' COURSE IN AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—During the past year the School of Education of the University of Chicago has been taking steps to train teachers of foreign-speaking adults. A course entitled "Problems of Teaching Foreigners" was given during the summer quarter which was attended by students from various parts of the country who are instructing foreigners in classes organized in industrial plants. The course is being given at the present time in University College for the benefit of Chicago teachers who are engaged in teaching foreigners.

The course as organized was given by eight members of the department of education, each of whom has made a detailed study of the special problems assigned to him. The introductory lectures dealt with the general problems which present themselves in the organization of instruction for foreigners, and with the fundamentals which underlie the effective selection and organization of subject-matter to meet the needs of those who desire to become American citizens.

Other Courses Studied

In this connection a detailed study was made of the courses which have been organized in various parts of the country. A special committee, working under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education, has collected a very large amount of valuable material of this type. It is distributed free of charge to all who are interested, and was used to distinct advantage in connection with this course.

The second division of the course discussed in detail the type of information concerning civic training which should be given to foreigners. The instructors considered this of first importance. A would-be new citizen is not prepared for participation in community and national affairs until he has learned the purpose, spirit and workings of American institutions and government. Furthermore, the standards of rooming conditions in many European countries are so far below those being aimed at in America that instruction along these lines is also necessary.

A large number of simply worded books and pamphlets have recently been published containing specific suggestions concerning these matters appropriate for use in classes of foreigners. The instructors of this course not only attempted to acquaint prospective teachers with the materials which are available, but in addition they gave specific directions concerning the methods which prove most effective in presenting this type of subject matter.

Child Welfare

Bureaux of child welfare have recently made investigations of the kinds of food purchased by aliens and of conditions within the home. These investigations have shown clearly that such problems should not be neglected in courses of instruction calculated to develop appropriate standards among our prospective citizens. A special series of lectures dealing with these subjects brought to the attention of the students a very large body of valuable information for use in their classes.

The fourth division of the course was organized to provide aliens with instruction concerning their vocational problems. In many cases foreign adults are quite ignorant of the simplest facts underlying American industrial organization, the relation between Labor and Capital, the mutual obligations of employer and employee, the methods of securing positions, the ways of taking care of money, etc. Lectures along these lines were given by an expert on vocational guidance and industrial education. They contributed much to the prospective teacher's view of the field and possibilities in teaching prospective new citizens.

The problems of the technique of teaching foreigners were anticipated by a discussion of the mental characteristics of adult learners and particularly of foreign adults. Too frequently teachers endeavor to teach adults by the same methods which are employed with children. The results in such cases are frequently unsatisfactory. These discussions paved the way for a critical selection of methods of classroom presentation.

Special Methods

Methods of teaching foreigners to speak, read and write English were discussed in detail. Various books were studied and outlines were prepared containing steps which can be followed to advantage in the teaching of each of these subjects. Inasmuch as the foreigner can assimilate valuable information at the same time that he is learning to read, write and speak, the importance of basing lessons on content materials of significance to the citizen in making was emphasized.

In order to make the course as valuable as possible, arrangements were made for observation lessons in several industrial plants where classes of aliens were being instructed. The purpose of these observations was to secure concrete illustrations of effective methods of teaching. They also gave to the prospective teacher an intimate knowledge of the problems which are encountered. It is unnecessary to state that this part of the course proved to be more helpful and practical than any other.

Inasmuch as it was impossible to include in a course of this type all of the information and training which is necessary in order to teach foreigners intelligently, students who took the course were asked to elect related courses in sociology, civics, vocational guidance, home economics, etc.

THE HOME FORUM

Fleur-de-Luce

(1) Perdita. Lillies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one.
—Winter's Tale.

(2) K. Henry. What sayest thou, my fair flower-de-luce?
—Henry V.

(3) Messenger. Cropped are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's cost one half is cut away. —(1st) Henry VI.

(4) Pucelle. I am prepared; here is my keen-edged sword
Decked with five flower-de-luces on each side. —Ibid.

(5) York. A sceptre shall it have, have I a soul,
On which I'll toss the flower-de-luce of France,
—(2d) Henry VI.

Out of these five passages four relate to the fleur-de-luce as the cognizance of France, and much learned ink has been spilled in the endeavor to find out what flower, if any, was intended to be represented, so that Mr. Planché says that "next to the origin of heraldry itself, perhaps nothing connected with it has given rise to so much controversy as the origin of this celebrated charge." It has been at various times asserted to be an iris, a lily, a sword-hilt, a spear-head, and a toad, or to be simply the fleur de St. Louis. Adhuc sub judice lis est—and it is never likely to be satisfactorily settled, I need not, therefore, dwell on it, especially as my present business is to settle not what the fleur-de-luce meant in the arms of France, but what it meant in Shakespeare's writings. But here the same difficulty at once meets us, some writers affirming stoutly that it is a lily, others as stoutly that it is an iris. For the lily theory there are the facts that Shakespeare calls it one of the lilies, and that the other way of spelling it is fleur-de-lys. I find also strong confirmation of this in the writings of St. Francis de Sales (contemporary with Shakespeare). . . . Chaucer, too, seems to connect the fleur-de-luce with the lily—

"Her nekke was white as the Flour de Lis."

These are certainly strong authorities for saying that the flower-de-luce is the lily. But there are as strong or stronger on the other side. Spenser separates the lilies from the flower-de-luces in his pretty lines—

Strow mee the grounde with Daffa-down-Dillies,
And Cowslips, and Kingcups, and loved Lillies;
The Pretty Pawnce
And the Chevisaunce
Shall match with the fair Floure Delice.
—Shepherd's Calendar.

Ben Jonson separates them in the same way—

"Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lillies."

Lord Bacon also separates them: "In April follow the double White Violet, the Wall-flower, the Stock-Gilliflower, the Cowslip, the Flower-de-luces, and Lilies of all Natures," and so does Drayton—

The Lily and the Flower de Lis
For colours much contenting.
—Nymphal V.

In heraldry also the fleur-de-lis and the lily are two distinct bearings. Then, from the time of Turner in 1568, through Gerard and Parkinson to Miller, all the botanical writers identify the iris with the plant named, and with this judgment most of our modern writers agree. We may therefore assume that Shakespeare meant the iris as the flower given by Perdita, and we need not be surprised at his classing it among the lilies. Botanical classification was not very accurate in his day, and long after his time two such celebrated men as Redouté and De Candolle did not hesitate to include in the "Liliaceæ," not only irises, but daffodils, tulips, fritillaries, and even orchids.—"Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare," by Canon Ellacombe.

On the Great Plateau

In the Santa Clara Valley, far away and far away,
Cool-breathed waters dip and dally, linger towards another day—
Far away and far away—far away.

Slow their floating step, but fireless, terraced down the great Plateau.
Towards our ways of steam and wireless, silver-paced the brook-beds go.
Past the ladder-walled Pueblos, past the orchards, pear and quince,
Where the back-locked river's ebb flows, miles and miles the valley glints,
Shining backwards, singing downwards, towards horizons blue and bay.
All the roofs the roads ensconce so dream of visions far away—
Santa Cruz and Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Santa Fe. . . .

In the Santa Clara Valley, far away and far away,
Dwindling streams divide and dally, crystal-terraced waters sally—
Linger towards another day, far and far away—far away. . . .

. . . In the vale the goat-herd browses.
Hollyhocks are seneschals by the little buff-walled houses.
Over grassy swale and alley have you ever seen it so—
Up the Santa Clara Valley, riding on the Great Plateau?

Past the ladder-walled Pueblos, past the orchards, pear and quince,
Where the trenched waters' ebb flows, miles and miles the valley glints,
Shining backwards, singing downwards towards horizons blue and bay.
All the haunts the bluffs ensconce so breathe of visions far away,
As you ride near Ildefonso back again to Santa Fe.
Pecos, mellow with the years, tall-walled Taos—who can know
Half the storied faiths and fears haunting green New Mexico?
Only from her open places down arroyas blue and bay,
One wild grace of many graces dallied towards another day.
Where her yellow tufa crumbles, something stars and grasses know,
Something true, that crowns and humbles, shimmers from the Great Plateau:
Blows where cool-paced waters dally from the stillness of the Puyé,
Down the Santa Clara Valley through the world from far away—
Far and far away—far away.
—Edith Wyatt.

Some Books With Associations

"I have recently met with the title, 'Association-Book,' in a secondhand catalogue," Austin Dobson writes in "A Bookman's Budget." "It may be common; but it is new to me. I take it to be applicable to books which are interesting on account of those who have previously owned or annotated them. Books of this kind were especial favorites with the excellent Peireskius. 'If (says his biographer) he had received by gift, or had bought Books which had belonged to learned men, he esteemed them so much the more highly, by how much the fuller they were of such things, as they had inserted with their own handwriting. . . . For he could never endure, that the least invention, or observation of any man, should be lost; being always in hopes that either himself, or some other would be advantaged thereby.' (Life, by Gassendi, Rand's tr., 1657, p. 199.)

"I have a few books myself which come in this category. One of the 'Works' (1720) of John Philips, who wrote 'The Splendid Shilling.' It contains the autograph of Thomson of the 'Seasons,' and the bookplate of Lord Prestongrange—the 'Lord Advocate Grant' of R. L. Stevenson. Another, the 'Coplas' (or Couplets) of Jorge de Manrique, Knight of the Order of Santiago, and a valiant soldado, derives its interest from the fact that, at the foot of the title-page in beautiful neat script are the words, 'Robert Southey. Paris. 17 May 1817'—being the year in which the author of 'Thalaba the Destroyer' stayed at Como with Walter Savage Landor. A third volume is Pepys' 'Memoires Relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England for Ten Years, 1690.' It has the two plates, one an ex-libris, of the author, by R. White after Kneller; and once belonged to honest old Thomas Coram of the Foundling, who gave it to a Mr. Mills, as is testified by a short autograph letter which is pasted in it. I dare say I have others, but I forget them for the moment."

'Esperance and Set On'

That Stevenson was gay and resolute enough to found a school of romance in the midst of opposing tendencies is the chief quality of all. He loves the past for the courageous picture of it that survives. He blows his wild note, unfurls his banner to the breeze of long ago, and goes forth always to the motto, "Esperance and set on." The watchword, indeed, might be set above essay as well as story, travels and verse as well as essay, for in almost all the extraordinary variety of his writing Robert Louis Stevenson is a consistent preacher of courage and cheer. . . . In most of his published works, optimism is at the height of the Selkirk grace, or of Happy Thought in "A Child's Garden of Verses":

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

And never, even in "A Christmas Sermon," or "Pulvis et Umbra," does he incline farther into the vale of pessimism than the stage once dubbed meliorism by a great novelist whom he did not love. It is indubitably a help to this philosophy that arrival and success are not among its dreams. The beckoning road and the roadside inn are ever better with Stevenson than the end of the passage. Pleasure lies in running, not in reaching the goal; and hunger is a sweeter thing than satiety. "A man's reach"—I have wondered that he nowhere quotes a line with which he everywhere agrees—"A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

Next in importance, to the cardinal trait of Mr. Stevenson's career, that he was a romantic in an age of realism, come the facts that he was a Scotsman born within the frown of Edinburgh Castle, and that his father and grandfather were engineers to the Board of Northern Lights. This sounds like a business connection with the Aurora Borealis, but it means merely that the Stevensons had the relish both of salvation and of adventure, becase they were the builders of Skerryvore, the Bell Rock, and other great sea-lights along the northern coast of Britain. Much of the best writing of the author of "David Balfour"—can anyone forget the dedication of that book?—thrills and tingles with the feeling of race and native land. I have in mind at this moment, "The Foreigner at Home," a page or two of "The Silverado Squatters," and portions of the paper entitled, "The Manse," ending with the triumphant picture of ascent from the writer, through engineers, Picts, and what-not clans and tribes, to Probably Arboreal, chattering in the top of the family tree. Less often, yet again and again, both in verse and prose, does Stevenson dwell proudly upon the exploits and the hardy lives of his forbears, and mourn the degeneracy . . . of their hearth-keeping descendant. His whole feeling about all this is in some enchanting verse written at Bournemouth, in a house named after the chief memorial of his family:

"Say not of me that weakly I declined
The labors of my sires, and fled the sea,
The towers we founded and the lamps we lit,
To play at home with paper like a child.
But rather say: In the afternoon of time
A strenuous family dusted from its hands
The sand of granite, and beholding far
Along the sounding coast its pyramids
And tall memorials catch the dying sun,
Smiled well content, and to this childish task
Around the fire addressed its evening hours."

It never occurred to him that he was the brightest of all the lamps they lit.—Charles Townsend Copeland.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A street of steps at Charlotte-Amalie, St. Thomas

Streets Called So Only by Courtesy

A traveler once gave the following true and picturesque description of the first sight of Charlotte-Amalie by the tourist who enters the harbor: "The view from deck, as the ship creeps into the anchorage, is the most charming in the West Indies. The bay lacks the great sweep of Algiers, but it has the same mountain background, the same glorious blue of sea and sky. The village, blue and orange and yellow and red, recalls some of the coast towns of Italy. The garden walls of the hillside villas shine out dazzlingly white against the luxurious blue green of the tropical foliage. The ruins of Bluebeard's Castle above the town—a landmark of the old days of the buccaneer—present the only touch of gray. The rest is a riot of color. Most striking of all is the gaudy red Danish fortress down by the water front. I have never seen so red a building. . . . And the bizarre glory of the fort—which would be offensive in a gray mantle—seems to be not out of place in the color-scheme of St. Thomas. The town of Charlotte-Amalie has taken the atmosphere of Algiers and the gorgeous coloring of Venice, rolled them into one, and reduced it to miniature." . . .

The town has but one level street of any length. This is the main street and it is parallel to the water front. On this are the shops and warehouses and here merchants and shipping agents have their offices. All other streets run at right angles to the main street and are quite precipitous, owing to the fact that the greater part of the town lies on four hills. These hills are, from west to east, Frenchmen's Hill, Delanois Hill, Government Hill, and Luchetti's Hill. Many of the streets are called so only by courtesy, for they consist of a series of stone steps which lead to the heights above. Parallel to these steps run stone gutters which, in rainy spells, carry the water down hill to the sea. . . . The streets and steps are always kept extremely clean. . . . The houses, many of which have picturesque grilled iron gateways, are painted in all colors and, with their scarlet roofs, they give a gay touch of color to the pretty town.—Theodore De Booy and John T. Faris, in "The Virgin Islands."

Molière's Love of Books

Among princes and popes it is pleasant to meet one man of letters, and he the greatest of the great age, who was a bibliophile. The enemies and rivals of Molière—de Visé, De Villiers, and the rest—are always reproaching him with his love of "bouquins." There is some difference of opinion among philologists about the derivation of "bouquin," but all book-hunters know the meaning of the word. The "bouquin" is the "small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold," which lies among the wares of the stall keeper, patient in rain and dust, till the hunter comes who can appreciate the quarry. We like to think of Molière lounging through the narrow streets Mogolis" (Lugd. Bat. 1651). On the title-page of this tiny volume one of the minute series of "Republics" which the Elzevirs published, the poet has written his rare signature, "J. B. P. Molière," with the price the book cost him, "1 livre, 10 sols."

"Il n'est pas de bouquin qui s'échappe de ses mains," says the author of "La Guerre Comique," the last of the pamphlets which flew about during the great literary quarrel about "L'Ecole des Femmes." Thanks to M. Soulié, the catalogue of Molière's library has been found, though the books themselves have passed out of view. . . . Molière owned no fewer than two hundred and forty volumes of French and Italian comedies. From these he took what suited him wherever he found it. He had plenty of classics, histories, philosophic treaties, the essays of Montaigne, a Plutarch, and a Bible.—Andrew Lang in "Books and Bookmen."

On the Ohio a Century Ago

It was now the middle of November. The sky has a milder and lighter azure than that of the Northern States. The wide, clean sand bars stretching for miles together, and now and then a flock of wild geese, swans, or sandhill cranes, and pelicans, stalking along on them; the varieties of form of the towering bluffs; the new tribes of shrubs and plants on the shores; the exuberant fertility of the soil, evidencing itself in the natural as well as cultivated vegetation; in the height and size of the corn, of itself alone a matter of astonishment to the inhabitants of the Northern States; in the thrifty aspect of the young orchards, literally bending under their fruit; the surprising size and rankness of the weeds, and, in the inclosures where cultivation has been for a while suspended, the matted abundance of every kind of vegetation that ensued—all these circumstances united to give a novelty and freshness to the scenery. The bottom forests everywhere display the huge sycamore, the king of the western forest, in all places an interesting tree, but particularly so here, and in autumn, when you see its white and long branches among the red and yellow leaves. You may add, that in all the trees that have been stripped of their leaves, you see them crowned with the verdant tufts of the mistletoe, with beautiful white berries, and their trunks entwined with grapevines, some of them in size little short of the human body. To add to this union of delightful circumstances, there is a delightful temperature of the air, more easily felt than described. There is something, too, in the gentle motion, as you sit on the deck of the boat, and see the trees apparently moving by you, and new groups of scenery still opening before you, and the ancient and magnificent forests, which the ax has never despoiled, the broad and lovely river, the earth and the sky, which render such a trip at this season the very element of poetry.—Timothy Flint.

Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is known particularly by its fruits. Because, however, the effects of its practice are more apparent than the means used to produce them, Christian Science is popularly believed to be a system of treatment without medicine, quite regardless of the mental condition of the practitioner or the patient. Yet it is demonstrably true that disease is the result of thought and that it can only be healed by changing or eradicating the thought which causes it. In other words, disease, which is an effect, is the product of thought, which is cause: and this is equally true of overt sin, for disease is sin, and sin is disease, whichever way you want to look at it. Hence it follows, since effect cannot be separated from its cause, if you are going to heal disease you must first remove the thought which causes it.

To anyone who seriously contemplates Christian Science healing it must be evident that it is holy work and rests upon something higher than the human mind. It is the human mind which seems to be capable of entertaining thoughts whose externalization is sin, sickness, and death, and it is from these very effects that this same mind seeks to be saved. Naturally, then, it turns to something beyond and above itself and finds surcease from its troubles in the realization of the existence of infinite intelligence, incapable of entertaining thoughts which can result in evil. This infinite intelligence is God, or Mind, the Mind which Paul says "was also in Christ Jesus." And it is in the proportion that those who practice Christian Science are conscious of the divine Mind that healing is experienced for themselves and others.

Now it must not be supposed for a single moment that mortals can be healed of their ailments while they believe sickness to be a reality or that it is part of the divine plan. If disease were a part of the divine plan it would be as eternal as God, for creator and creation, Mind and its manifestation, are co-existent and co-eternal. If disease were a reality, it would be true, and if true, it would be a part of Truth and therefore a part of God, for God is Truth. Christian Science does not teach that God or His creation can be destroyed or that anything which is true can ever be changed. But it does teach that what seems to be, yet is no part of the divine plan, can be proved to be what it is—a false supposition of the human mind which has no place in the spiritual creation, government or economy.

Uninstructed in the things of Spirit, mankind are convinced that sickness is as real as health, and it is this conviction more than any other one thing which is the chief cause of disease. Christian Science has come to change this. It rouses mortals out of their belief in the reality of matter and mortality. It changes their thought-processes by turning them into new channels. It causes humanity to contemplate something better, higher, holier than the pleasures and pains of material sense, and sets them to work to learn of the real and eternal, of that creation of which it is written that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speaking of the action of Christian Science in human affairs, says: "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 162.) Herein is succinctly described the whole process of healing, which comes only as erring, mortal thought, ignorance of the nature and character of God and man, false beliefs based upon sensualism and materialism, give place to right thinking, in other words, as the carnal or mortal mind is destroyed through the knowledge that all things were made by God, infinite good, "and without him was not any thing made that was made."

The teaching of Christian Science does indeed stir the human mind. It startles it and astonishes it; and one of the first things it does is to force the individual to acknowledge that, if he desires to be freed from the pains of sense and the effects of sin, there is something which he himself must do. So accustomed, however, is mortal man to accept as real and God-created whatever is apparent to the physical senses that it is very difficult at first for him even to be willing to question their testimony. But when he realizes that there are in every-day experience things which these senses cannot explain, he begins to be willing to acknowledge the existence of a power which, if understood, can govern mankind in perfect harmony. He begins to acknowledge that God is absolute good, and from this there grows the perception that the universe, the effect of the activity of this perfect cause, should not and does not in reality contain or express any quality which is contrary to its Principle. In other words, a man who, through the exercise of spiritual sense, acknowledges that God is supreme, the creating, governing, infinite Principle, begins, by an inevitable process of logical reasoning, to question the genuineness of everything which does not conform to the standard of like producing like, a perfect creation made and governed by a perfect creator and maintained by Him in a state of continuous perfection.

Thus is a man stirred to his depths. He perceives that if he is to continue conscious of his own existence, it can only be as he knows himself as spiritual, as a child of God. And he realizes that he must empty his mind of every thought of evil, matter, sin, sickness, and death, of belief in the reality of any quality or condition which does not originate in God, the divine Mind, and fill it with thoughts of Love, Truth, Life, of spirituality, purity, health, of patience, kindness, gentleness, of confidence in and assurance of the government of God; in short, he must eschew evil in every form and order his every thought, word, and act in strict obedience to Principle.

Of Discourse

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment, in discerning what is true; as if it were a praise to know what might be said, and not what should be thought. Some have certain common-places and themes, wherein they are good, and want variety; which kind of poverty is for the most part tedious, and, when it is once perceived, ridiculous. The honorablest part of talk is to give the occasion; and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else, for then a man leads the dance. It is good in discourse and speech of conversation, to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments, tales with reasons, asking of questions with telling of opinions, and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and as we say now, to jade anything too far. As for jest, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, great persons, any man's present business of importance, and any case that deserveth pity; . . . and, generally men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. Certainly he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, had need to fear of others' memory. He that questioneth much, shall learn much, and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons that he asketh; for he shall give them occasion to please themselves in speaking, and himself shall continually gather knowledge; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a poser; and let him be sure to leave other men their turn to speak; nay, if there be any that would reign and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and to bring others on, as musicians used to do with those that dance too long galliards. . . . To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt.—Bacon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Loan to China

THE statement made recently by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch to a representative of this paper, in regard to the financial needs of China, is one deserving of the most careful attention, not only in financial circles, but amongst a much larger public. Dr. Reinsch, who, only a few weeks ago, returned to the United States, after having, for six years, occupied the position of United States Minister at Peking, knows China very thoroughly, and, like everyone who knows China thoroughly, has an immense faith in her great underlying stability.

Now there is and can be no doubt, amongst those in any way acquainted with the facts, that the financial situation in China never before was so bad as it is at the present time. There is, however, equally no doubt in the same quarters that such a position never was less justified. Money in China, today, especially money for commercial purposes, is in such tremendous demand that the best rates obtainable are from 2 to 2½ per cent per month. The Chinese Government has been obliged to pay to Chinese banks, for short-time loans, at the rate of from 18 to 20 per cent per annum, whilst the Chinese banks cannot raise money to lend to the government at less than 15 per cent. Side by side with the extraordinary state of things thus revealed, are to be placed these unquestioned facts: that the increase in the value of silver has practically cut China's foreign debt in half; that this debt is now the smallest national debt per capita, and one of the smallest actually, among the nations; and that only a very small portion of the taxes potentially available is required to meet the foreign obligations, and to provide the necessary sinking fund charges. China, in a word, is, from a financial point of view, absolutely sound. She is today in possession of wealth sufficient to meet all her obligations, and to pay the necessary charges on any loans which good statesmanship and sound business foresight might require her to incur.

That this is the view held in responsible financial quarters in the United States is shown by the decision, just announced, of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago to make, with the approval of the State Department, an emergency loan to the Chinese Government of $30,000,000. This loan will tide the authorities in Peking over their most pressing difficulties, but it still leaves the main issue untouched. China needs much more than this, and much more might very profitably and very safely be lent to her.

The root of the difficulty is not lack of resources. It is disorganization. In a measure, of course, this disorganization is due to the long-drawn-out disagreement between the North and the South. Money which ought to have gone to the central government has remained in the hands of the provincial governments; whilst the whole system of taxation throughout the country, corrupt and unsound as it always is, has unquestionably failed more than ever to secure for the State the funds due to it, funds which, under a rational system of taxation, properly carried out, would be entirely available. Nevertheless, whilst this is all undoubtedly true, the main cause of China's financial difficulties is clearly the failure on the part of the powers to reach an agreement on the question of the financial consortium.

It is now nearly eighteen months since Dr. Reinsch, in a letter to the State Department at Washington, outlined a scheme for a four-power consortium to render financial assistance to China for the development of her national resources. This scheme was accepted, in its main features, in Paris, last May, and the bankers of America, Great Britain, France, and Japan agreed to confer together with a view to arriving at some workable plan. The main purpose of the original American proposal was so to arrange and apportion the loan, amongst the several nations party to it, and amongst the various banks in the four countries named as to reduce the political aspect of the loan to a minimum. Even the largest loan, it was argued, when divided amongst four powers, each power dividing its shares amongst as many financial interests as possible, would, in the end, be so widely diffused as to render impossible the exertion of undue financial pressure by any one nation.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and France were perfectly willing to arrange a consortium along these lines; but Japan, quite determined not to suffer the loss of such an enormously effective tool as the financial lever, has, so far, successfully prevented the conclusion of any arrangement. This she has done with the most remarkable skill. Apparently willing to agree to all else, she simply stipulates that Manchuria and Mongolia shall be exempt from the operation of the consortium. The acceptance of such a stipulation by the powers would, of course, be tantamount to a recognition, in a most emphatic way, of Japan's "special position" in these Chinese territories. For such recognition, Japan would be willing to sacrifice whatever advantage might otherwise be made to flow to her from a freedom to lend to China in her own way and on her own terms. It does not call for any expert knowledge of high finance to recognize the drift of the Japanese purpose, or to detect its unscrupulous nature. Once again, therefore, the question arises with a much-enduring general public, What is the hold, if any, which Japan appears to have upon her colleagues in the great work of settling the world's affairs that she should be able at every turn to dictate her terms, and get them?

As far as the financial aid to China is concerned, Japan has so conformed matters that she stands to win whichever way the question is settled. If the other powers agree to the exclusion of Mongolia and Manchuria from the operation of the consortium, such a decision would represent, in the opinion of Tokyo, one of the greatest achievements of Japanese diplomacy. If the powers do not agree to this demand, and the present state of uncertainty in China is maintained, still Japan is triumphant, for unrest in China, up to a certain point, is one of the great desires of the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

There is, however, a third course, although it seems never to have occurred to the Japanese Government, and never, so far, at any rate, to the allied representatives. That course is to leave Japan out of the consortium altogether. What would Japan do about it? If that is the question, it may be answered with another, What could Japan do about it?

Who Are the Profiteers?

THE tendency always appears to be, and naturally, no doubt, in placing responsibility for the existence or continuation of unpleasant or discordant conditions, to blame, unreservedly, those who, because of their prominence, outspokenness, or vulnerability, are exposed to attack. This fact seems more than ever strikingly apparent at the present time, when popular feeling is so generally expressed against the so-called profiteers. Practices indulged in openly by those in a position to advance for their own profit the prices of the everyday necessaries have, as everybody knows, called forth condemnation from the masses in the United States and elsewhere. The tribute exacted and collected by monopolists, under laws either too loosely enacted or too laxly administered, has become burdensome almost to the point of being unendurable. In the general thought there seems to have come into being a hydra-headed monster representing, not conditions, but things, or entities, perhaps variously designated when referred to specifically, but embodying what are popularly regarded as the great predatory capitalistic combinations or trusts. This thing has been dignified, because of the ignorant belief of those who, willingly or unwillingly, have yielded tribute to it, and has been endowed, in popular imagination, with powers which in reality it does not and cannot possess. Quite naturally it is sought to tear down and destroy, or at least to render innocuous, by the very processes by which it has been reared, the thing which has become a Juggernaut, a spoiler. These, of course, are the processes provided by statutory enactments through which society fosters, encourages, safeguards, and then penalizes, circumscribes, limits, and sometimes destroys the things which it professes to create.

For some reason the progress hoped for in the massed battle against what has come to be regarded as a common foe has been pitifully little. Instead of checking the practices of the profiteers, the attack, perhaps because it has been unwisely directed, seems to have caused the offenders to become more and more firmly intrenched. New alliances appear to have been formed against the massed popular army, and in the ranks of the profiteers there seem to be those who formerly regarded the colors of their acknowledged champions as a badge of dishonor. In other words, profiteering, instead of being generally regarded as reprehensible, dishonest, and criminal, has, by a regrettable yet easily understood process, become in a degree popular. The revulsion is no doubt due to the common tendency to justify or condone in one's own conduct and practice the very things which are condemned in the conduct and practice of others. Social and industrial conditions, both during and since the war, have opened the door to the profiteer. Actual or supposed conditions made possible the monopolization and control, to a considerable extent, of the foodstuffs, clothing staples, and, in the larger cities at least, of the houses, apartments, and stores. A temporary check in production and an increased demand, due to abnormal war-time conditions, enhanced, doubled, or quadrupled the prices which those in possession of these things were able to exact. The people paid the tribute demanded, yielding through necessity or indifference. The added burden fell lightly upon some, because they themselves had, at the time, more money than ever before. Thriftlessness fed the flame started by connivance and greed until it became something like a holocaust.

Thenceforth, because there were only unrelated and sporadic efforts to check what everybody knew was a destructive, if not an actually revolutionary, tendency, selfishness, in the form of profiteering, was allowed to menace the whole social and industrial fabric. Accorded increasing sway, it assumed increasing proportions, because it seemed to compel the allegiance, in perpetuating its practices and abuses, of those from whom it had exacted some form of sacrifice. Those who had been forced to pay tribute exacted tribute, in turn, from those who came within their power or sphere. In increasing ratio, victims became champions, defenders, until, from baron to street sweeper, down through every stratum of society, the predatory tendency has come to be manifest. The more one is compelled to pay, the more one is inclined to exact, and so, in endless sequence, the process of accretion goes on. The profiteer in reality seems not to be an institution so much as a condition.

Colombia's New Era

THE forward movement in the Republic of Colombia, said by travelers and students who have visited that country to indicate an unexpected as well as an unprecedented era of progress, appears to have overcome what many observers had regarded as a confirmed condition of inertia. Anyone who has known anything about natural conditions in that country has realized that, as far as available resources were concerned, Colombia was as rich as, if not actually richer than, many of her neighboring states. It will be a decade or more, of course, before anything like a general utilization of natural resources can be realized, so extensive is the domain of rich undeveloped land, and so great is the potential wealth of her mineral deposits. It is true, as will be admitted by Colombians themselves, that much of the recent industrial and commercial development in that country is due to the activity and initiative of foreigners, and it is to these same foreigners and others, who may be attracted to the country, that native Colombians look for a continuance of the development program now so well under way.

There seems no longer to be any reason to doubt that there has begun, on both sides of the Atlantic, a well-defined movement for a fuller utilization of the productive forces of the world; and while to the people of the United States, at least, there has never been brought home a sense of dearth of food and clothing, the economic lessons taught by recent conditions, both in that country and in Europe, have emphasized the desirability, if not the necessity, of increasing and conserving the supplies of what are regarded as the necessaries of life. Any proper program of accomplishment along that line could not fail to embrace a plan for the fullest possible utilization of such means as are offered by Colombia and other South and Central American countries.

A survey of some of the more recent accomplishments in Colombia indicates that the advance in various lines of industry, commerce, and finance has been so closely correlated as to appear almost spontaneous. Progress in railway and highway building has kept pace with the somewhat more sporadic development of farms, and the improvements in cattle raising and dairying. Better financial conditions, due, at least in part, to the lessened restrictions upon the exportation of gold from the United States, but more largely, probably, to the increasing accumulation of trade balances in favor of Colombia, have stabilized the currency of the country, though the need is admitted for legislative action which shall make impossible the flotation of unsound paper money, now quite common because of what are looked upon as "boom" conditions.

It is quite natural, of course, with the tendency toward development along modern progressive lines in all branches of industry, even to the establishment of pretentious mills, factories, and packing plants, that emphasis should be placed on the need of a stabilization of Labor. The process by which this may be brought about, it should be understood, is not, as in many other countries, one of readjustment and reorganization, or even of nationalization, but one of accretion, unification, education, and organization, if not of acquisition. The native Indians, as is well known, constitute the mass of unskilled Labor in Colombia. Heretofore, they have been poorly paid, and, largely because of this, no doubt, have been undependable, unsympathetic, and unambitious. Higher pay is now being offered, it is said, to induce these Indians to work steadily on farms and railways, and in factories, and to bring about the engagement of those not regularly employed.

In Colombia, as in other countries in South and Central America, the insistent call is for more imports. The increasing prosperity of the people appears to have increased their need, or at least their desire, for those commodities which the farms, mills, and factories of other countries are prepared to furnish. Increased imports, upon which the Colombian Government levies duties to supply the bulk of the national revenues, have, it is announced, made possible the collection of funds sufficient to relieve a financial situation which had threatened to become acute and embarrassing. The tidings brought to the outside world by those who have studied conditions seem to give assurance that Colombians, and others who have been quick to appraise the latent values of the country's resources, have made a good start upon a really progressive after-war program.

Nottingham and Nottingham Lace

SOONER or later the traveler in England comes to Trent Junction, and sooner or later he has occasion to change there. Now changing trains is never a desirable thing in itself, but they manage things well at Trent. Perhaps it is because Trent has nothing else to do. It has no town or even large-sized village to serve. Raised high up above the Trent valley, at the meeting place of three counties, it devotes itself entirely to expediting the journey of the great Scottish expresses, and of many other trains, fast and slow, on the Midland line to the north.

"Change for Nottingham!" And so the passenger steps out on to the clean, wind-swept platform, for there is always a breeze of some sort at Trent, and, if he has time, as he generally has, drinks in the view which is to be had on all sides. It is not that there is anything specially striking about it; just mile on mile of grand open country, wide lands under wide heavens, with a wide river flowing easily through the midst. But it is typical of Nottinghamshire, a "pleasant county," as the wise old author of "The Worthies of England" has expressed it. Nay, more, it is typical of Nottingham, for, from quite ancient times, successive travelers have been struck with the lightness, the airiness, and the cleanliness of the old city, which, today as for centuries past, clusters round the castle rock. It is true that one Woodward in his "Eccentric Excursions," writing about a century ago, has nothing good to say of the place, but then, Woodward was obviously biased. He speaks querulously of the "harsh gratings of the stocking frames," of the heavy roads and the bad lighting, and, indeed, can find nothing to his liking, save in those streets "inhabited by the wealthy Hosiers, whose proud mansions rise supremely eminent above the common remnants of the Stocking Manufactory."

But Woodward has a tremendous testimony against him. For had not Pastor Moritz, only a few years previously, passed that way, and left record that Nottingham, with the single exception of London, was the best and the cleanest town he had seen?

> Thou art and shall be, Nottingham! a fine town!
> Thou shalt stand glittering when all others fall down.

But Woodward was certainly right about the "gratings of the stocking frames." For, indeed, they did clatter, from morning till night, not in great factories, as today, but in the houses of the people everywhere. From these stocking frames was evolved, in due course, the stocking machine, and from this, in time, came the lace machine, and Nottingham lace.

Now, of course, there will be always those to whom anything but a hand-made lace is but sorry stuff indeed, but the fact remains that much of the lace turned out by the Nottingham lace maker, with the aid of some of the most wonderful machines in the world, is really indistinguishable from hand-made lace, and is a thing of quite extraordinary beauty. In this lace, so perfect is the machine that the twisting and plaiting of the threads are identical with those of the hand-made specimens. No wonder is it, therefore, that the Nottingham lace maker should enter strong protest, as he is doing, against the buying up of these machines by agents from abroad, and their removal from Nottingham. If trade is dull now, he says in effect, it will be better soon. For the Nottingham lace maker is used to the "vagaries and instability of fashion." He may growl over them, but, all in all, they disconcert him little.

Notes and Comments

A RECENT incident in Providence, Rhode Island, calls attention to an old landmark reminiscent of Napoleon and his construction of the Madeleine in Paris. Napoleon's building set a little fashion in America, and several structures more or less like it were built in different cities. The Arcade Building, in Providence, is the only one of them left. Erected about 1820, it became an Ionic temple, that was also a center of retail trade, and its pillars remain today the largest monoliths in the country, except those which have been raised for the growing Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York. The record tells how they were cut by hand, in the town of Johnston, and dragged to Providence on sleds, nearly a hundred years ago. It tells also that the dedication of the building was a grand public affair, and that the temple was long held to be one of the architectural wonders of the United States. It is not of such commercial importance as it used to be, but one may be glad that the city has not lost such a reminder of the Napoleonic era.

ANY feelings of complacency which people may have about popular education in the United States are given a rude shock by figures recently published by one of the faculty of Boston University. It appears that 18 per cent of the children do not go to school at all, and that of the remaining 82 per cent a large proportion are in industrial, sectarian, and private schools. Where, then, the discerning professor reasonably asks, is the common school, the meeting place for all, poor and rich together, and the boasted nursery for American democracy?

RAYMOND POINCARÉ, President of the French Republic, was visiting the Longwy district recently. Not far from Longwy is Thionville, to which fortress town is attached a Poincaré "tradition de famille." In 1792, besieged by the Duke of Brunswick, Thionville was summoned to surrender. In reply, the commander of the garrison placed on the most exposed portion of the battlements a wooden horse, hanging from his neck a truss of hay. To the Duke of Brunswick he sent word that as soon as the horse had eaten his fodder he would deliver up the fortress. This officer was a Poincaré, an ancestor of the President's.

THERE is an element of pathos in the story of the thirty Italian coal miners from a small mining town in Illinois, who have applied for passports to return to their native land. When asked why they were leaving the United States, the spokesman replied; "No beer, wine, no work; go home." It is not the return of these miners to their native heath which is to be deplored; nor the fact that they may be searching for an imaginary Elysium, where the restraints of ordinary life will not be imposed upon them; but rather the tragedy of the situation likely to come during the next decade or so, with the conversion of the world to prohibition, for then there will, quite likely, be thirty miners with positively no place desirable to go to at all.

Now Mr. Lloyd George is thought of along with the great generals! A London military correspondent considers that in the case of the Premier a great soldier has been mislaid in politics, and that the same amount of attention devoted to tactics which he has given to statecraft might have made him a second Marlborough, or put him in a class with Foch. And all this because the redoubtable Welshman has the faculty of bold imagination!

STILL new, unfamiliar, and generally meaningless, the term "colloidal fuel" seems likely to be more and more heard in a world that tends inevitably toward an increasing use of fuel. Colloidal fuel, for which somebody will probably invent a more colloquial-sounding name, is a war product, and, as the report goes, "can be utilized for marine steaming under practically the same conditions, and with as good results, as with the navy high-grade fuel oil." Briefly, it is a combination of fuel oil and coal dust which utilizes materials that have hitherto been regarded as waste, and was discovered by the Submarine Defense Association of New York City in making experiments on a converted yacht. Considering that oil has proved a more economical fuel than coal for steamships, and that this will probably apply also to steam plants ashore, the announcement that colloidal fuel is more economical than oil is a matter of very large import.

A CURRENT photograph, which looks at first glance like a scene from a play illustrates quite strikingly the method by which the United States Government insists that in receiving the official crop reports no newspaper shall have an advantage over any other. The photograph reveals a scene of tensely suspended animation, a number of young men around a table, each turning away and poised as if for flight, although his left hand, holding one corner of a sheet of paper, anchors him to the table. The tense young men, in fact, are reporters; the sheets of paper are crop reports, just compiled by the government experts and laid face down on the table; and at a given signal, each young man may look at the report and dash to his telephone, which waits already connected with his newspaper office. So much opportunity for speculation is latent in advance knowledge of the crops that every imaginable means is taken to make sure that the knowledge reaches the papers simultaneously; and similar precautions surround the compilation of the reports. Although not staged in a theater, the situation certainly has its dramatic possibilities.